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Sravana 10, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(TWELFTH SESSION)

(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 1-10)

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LOK SABHA

—

Monday, August 1, 1983/Sravana 10, 1905 (Saka)

—

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, will the Minister make a statement on Sri Lanka?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, under Rule 388 I have given a notice for suspension of rule for discussing the situation arising out of arrest, detention and assault on Shri R. N. Rakesh, an hon. Member of this House at Allahabad yesterday. Prime Minister is going there today.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नयी दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या राकेश जी की गिरफतारी के बारे में आपको कोई खबर मिली है और उसके साथ यह भी लिखा है कि उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता करने से पता चलेगा । आप बैठिए, मैं बताऊंगा ।

I was exercised on this notice. So, I got the things moving.I have got the information but it is a telephonic message received from the Ministry of Home Affairs. I want exact facts I can assure you if there is any delinquency anywhere then proper action will be taken. I am very much exercised over this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : You are the custodian of the rights of the Members of this House and you do not have the facts till now. Allahabad is not too far from here.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have taken action.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about Sri Lanka where so many killings are taking place ? The Minister has gone there. What about a statement on Sri Lanka ? It is not listed in today's agenda.

MR. SPEAKER : I have talked to the Foreign Minister. He is busy. He will be making a statement.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will he make the statement today?

MR. SPEAKER : Not today. Please sit down.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इतना सीरीयस मामला है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): प्रधान मंत्री जी जाय और अपोजीशन के लोगों की पिटाई की जाए और उनको अरैस्ट कर लिया ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am also exercised over this. You are taking the time unnecessarily.

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष 'जी' मैं आपसे मिला भी था और मैंने आप से बात भी की थी। देखिए, आज भगवान तिलक की पुण्य तिथि है। और एसे मौके पर मैं मानवीय अधिकार का विषय उठा रहा हूं - 40 किसानों को 10X8 की हवालात में फतेहाबाद में 4 दिनों तक जैल में रखा गया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आप का नोटिस मिला है। मैंने इस लिये एलाऊ नहीं किया कि बाद में यह बात उठाई जा सकती है। लेकिन अगर किसी ने गड़बड़ की है तो उस को ज़रूर पकड़ो, मगर जिस तरह से आप ने रखा है, अगर यह सही हुआ है....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं मौके पर था, मैं सज़ा भुगतने को तैयार हूं, मैं ओथ पर कह रहा हूं, मैं खुद देख कर आया हूं, चार दिनों तक उनको वहां रखा गया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं - अगर आप ने सही कहा है तो सही होगा...

SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Sir, yesterday, Mr R. N. Rakesh a Members of this House, was arrested.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nadar, please sit down Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Sir, Allahabad is not too far from this place. Mr. Rakesh was arrested yesterday in Allahabad.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : We are walking out. There is no use of sitting here. An hon. Member of this House has been arrested, assaulted and detained.

At this stage Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar and some other hon. Members left the House

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, once I was admonished for a small lapse. But what Mr. Nadar has done today is most derogatary and he has insulted the dignity of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is extremely bad on his part and is deplorable. What he has done is against the Parliamentary democracy and he has insulted the House.

मैं आप से कहा रहा था - अगर यह सही है, जैसा आप ओथ पर कह रहे है तो सही होगा। मैं बूटा सिंह जी से कहता हूं - आप इस की एन्कवायरी करवाइये, होम मिनिस्टर साहब को कह दीजियेगा कि किसी के साथ इस तरह से अमानवीय व्यवहार नहीं किया जा सकता, वे हमारे हैं चाहे कहीं भी हों लेकिन हम अपनी आत्मा के खिलाफ़ ऐसी बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। इस लिये जो करें देख कर करें।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I agree with whatever you have said and

Mr. Bagri was also there in your Chamber. I thought that this question would come after Question Hour. Now that you have said it, I will convey it to him.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय बिहार में 9 आदिवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसी कोई चीज़ है तो 12 बजे के बाद बतला देना ।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, this is Question Hour. By even responding to such interruptions, you, as the Speaker of the House, encourage such practices,

MR. SPEAKER : I have never encouraged these interruptions. This is something which has come out on their own.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the telegram also from the District Magistrate, Allahabad.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस के बारे में बाद में बतला दीजियेगा ।

(ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS)

राजधानी में अनधिकृत निर्माण

*101. **श्री एन० ई० हीरो** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में अनधिकृत निर्माण के कुछ मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इनके तथा इस प्रकार के अन्य अनधिकृत निर्माणके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARAF) : (a) to (c) The Local bodies and the Delhi Development Authority are vested with statutory powers under the relevant Acts to deal with the cases of unauthorised constructions in the capital within their respective jurisdictions and complaints received by the Govt. in this behalf are passed on to the concerned authorities for necessary action. Government is, however, seized of the general problem of unauthorised constructions in the capital and it is proposed to bring forward legislation shortly, to deal more effectively with this problem.

SHRI N.E. HORO : Sir, if you look at the answer given, I have very specifically asked for certain information and the Government is coming up with the reply in a very casual manner. In part B of the Question, I had asked to furnish me with the details of unauthorised constructions that have come to the knowledge of the Government. They have not done so. I would, therefore, like to ask what are the details of unauthorised constructions ? How many cases have come to the Government's knowledge ? And in how many cases have the Government taken action and in how many cases have the Government punished the guilty under the relevant law ? Sir, the Hon. Minister has said the Government is going to bring forward a legislation for making it more effective. But I ask under the relevant Act, how many cases have come to the Government's notice and in how many cases the Government have taken action ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, the information about the number of cases reported or information received by the Government is difficult to give, unless a period is specified. The Hon. Member has asked the question in a general way and a general reply has been given that this is the operation which is exclusively taken up by the local bodies like the DDA, Municipal Corporation or the NDMC. Had the Hon. Member given a specific period of either one year or two years or three years, the information would have been supplied to him. It is a long process and Delhi has been under enchroachment and unauthorised colonies have been coming up eversince the great City came into being. Soon after the partition there was a huge influx of people and the people continue to be pouring into Delhi

every year even now. Therefore, it is very difficult to lite the exact number of cases. And also when the sites are located, the lands are developed and proper colonies or resettlement colonies are settled there.

Now, the Hon. Member has asked what steps do the Government contemplate to meet this menace in Delhi. I can say that we have decided to strengthen the law to deal with the problem more effectively The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act of 1957, the Delhi Development Act of 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911 are applicable in Delhi. We now propose to bring forward an enactment by which the unauthorised construction on public land is to be made a cognisable offence. Second, the building material and other things used in the unauthorised construction are to be seized; third the premises under unauthorised construction is sealed and four, Appellate Tribunals are to be set up excluding the jurisdiction of civil courts in these matters providing, however that the appellate tribunals may not grant ex-parte stay except in exceptional circumstances and that too limited up to a period of only 14 days. These are the various measures which are being concemplated and the Government is very keen to see that this kind of unplanned growth of Delhi by some of the people, who settle without any authority, is checked.

Sir, the Hon. Member has also wanted the number of cases and their break-up.

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes, Sir, I will.

SHRI N.E. HORO : In the last two years in how many cases has the Government or the DDA regularised the unauthorised colonies in and around Delhi ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, On an earlier occasion also I informed the Hon. House that large areas were also under unauthorised construction. The Government decided to regularise 612 colonies and the guidelines in that regard have been given to the DDA and the MCD. Out of 155 colonies in the developed area, DDA has regularised 104. Rest have been screened and are expected to be regularised before December, 1983.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, Delhi is having a very acute problem of unauthorised constructions. And it has also been just stated in the House that the people responsible for this are those of the Corporation. I would like to ask is it not the responsibility of the Corporation to see that this unauthorised construction does not come up ? And is it not a fact that for the last 17 years the Corporation had been under the BJP, formerly Jan Sangh ? Are they responsible for that ? I would just like to ask this from the Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the last three years ? Sir, please allow me a Supplementary.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I was replying to the hon. Member Shri Horo, we have taken a number of steps, administratively also. These were the ones I was narrating. The contemplated steps include the amendment of the various Acts which are at the moment in force in Delhi. There are so many steps which are administrative steps, as highlighted by Shri Tytler. In respect of the areas falling under Corporation, or DDA. They have been asked to tighten vigilance ; e.g. DDA has been given instructions to take immediate steps to develop vacant land in their possession and also to take steps to protect all the developed and vacant land which is free from encroachment. DDA should also take action to prevent any fresh encroachment on public land with a firm hand. Efforts should be made, wherever possible, to clear the encroachment that have come up on public land after 16th February 1977..... (*Interruptions*)

Precautionary measures are taken, so that the feelings are not hurt. The Delhi Administration also..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : My question is different. I put it that most of the constructions were done... during the 17 years when they were controlling it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There are two parts to your question. I am answering the first part. (*Interruptions*) Mr Speaker, Sir, even with your permission, I cannot change the course of history. The history is that in Delhi, one party, now it is BJP but earlier it was something else.....

MR. SPEAKER : Government is a continuous process.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : But they have been in control of the Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Council, (*Interruptions*) As I started my statement in this House, this has been a process long back, even before BJP came into the picture...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : When Congress was in power.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Therefore, in the 17 long years when the BJP was in control of the Delhi affairs, this was also happening ; and we started taking action only in 1980, and more so lately when the Congress Party has come into power. But these are historical facts ; and Vajpayee Ji should not get upset on that. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Earlier, the municipal corporation was controlled by BJP and which is a matter of record.... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Pramila Ji, no running commentary.....

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : The Minister has said that the Government is seized of the problem of unauthorised construction ; and probably, the question was about unauthorised construction and not about encroachments ; and he has also said that there are three local authorities *viz.* the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the DDA which control, and work under different Acts. In view of the multiplicity of authority for Delhi, particularly for local administration, and in view of the fact that the building, when constructed—authorised or unauthorised—takes a long time before it is completed, may I know from the Minister whether any one of these authorities had been taking any interest when the so-called unauthorised buildings started to be constructed, or was it known to the Government or the authorities only when the buildings were ready ? If so, does the Minister feel that this was all in connivance with the Police, the municipal authorities and some other people. If so...

MR. SPEAKER : That is all now.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : If it is so, will the Minister—he says that he is seized of the problem—deal with only the so-called unauthorised builders or the people who helped the unauthorised people to go in for unauthorised construction ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think when last time we had taken it up, the same question was raised and I had also made some observation to the same effect in that light.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I think you are right and the hon. member is also correct. You remember during that Question Hour I also made an appeal to the parties present here in this House to help the administration in seeing that Delhi was not unnecessarily harassed by those who are regularly encroaching, also by unauthorised builders and others. I called a meeting. That day Mr. Vajpayee was out of station, I called a meeting of the MPs from Delhi. You were not present in Delhi.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I was not invited.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I myself checked it. I telephoned myself, but that day you were not present here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why did you fix the meeting on that very day?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Oh my goodness! It was never my intention. I propose to repeat that meeting. As a matter of face, I myself was keen to see that the cooperation from the hon. member and his party was

very much sought. We want the opposition parties to help us in maintaining Delhi's health and Delhi's environment. That can be done only by all present here and the representatives of Delhi, either from Metropolitan Council or Municipal Corporation or Parliament. Therefore, I will continue to seek the cooperation of the hon. members. The question put by Shri Jain is very relevant. It has come to our notice that it is not only the occupants or the man who builds the house is responsible; it is done at various levels ; it is a mixture of so many elements. A thorough probe has been ordered. The Vice-Chairman, DDA and the LG were very keen to nab all those who are involved, whether they are officials or the contractor or those who are intentionally building such houses on unauthorised land ; they are being looked into : and I am sure that the measures that I have announced—I would not complete this list because it is a long list—will help in checking it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : You may recall that, as far as these unauthorised constructions in Delhi are concerned, this House had discussed this at length by a calling attention motion. I had also spoken about it at length, because in *Blitz* there was an article. At that time, the Government, the predecessor of the hon. Minister, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, had given an assurance in this House that we shall bring a new legislation in the next session ; that you have not done so far ; that assurance has not been implemented. I am just reminding the government ; they may refer to it. Now, in spite of the assurance of the government, in this Capital City of India, unauthorised constructions are going on day-in-and-day-out with the connivance, as my hon. brother Mr. Jain had said, of local authorities, civic authorities as well as higher ups. They say, some at Minister's level are also involved. (*Interruptions*) I wish they may not be involved. (*Interruptions*) You will understand the relevance of my statement. The question that is agitating the mind of the citizens of Delhi is, if there is unauthorised construction which may be conducted by A, B or C, ruthless action must be taken against them ; but it is not being done. Now take the question of Meridian Hotel-Pure Drinks Limited. I had raised it under Rule 377. You had kindly allowed me to raise the question of encroachment of my bungalow. Nothing was done by the Ministry. it is not ; who is doing unauthorised construction.. Now the PAC has passed a stricture also against M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd. (*Interruptions*) I am giving some material to the Minister to answer the whole question. Are you aware that influential people are indulging in unauthorised construction in Delhi with the connivance of the higher ups authoristies ? Would you take stringent action against them as per the law and assure the citizens of Delhi that rule of law prevails ? No influentialism will be allowed to play its part. I am referring to the Meridian Hotel.

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : What action government has taken after this stricture of the PAC Committee ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Member has asked about the assurance given by my predecessor, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh. As mentioned in the beginning of the answer, the proposed amendment had already been cleared by the Metropolitan Council and the Corporation. There is already a Bill pending here. This will be brought in this very session. The hon. Member has said that there is interference from very very high ups and from various authorities. Let me assure the hon. Member and this august House that there will be no interference at any level in curbing unauthorised construction.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अनधिकृत निर्माणों को रोकने के लिए हम कानून में संशोधन करने जा रहे है । उसमें सिविल कोर्ट्स को नागरिकों की परिधि के बाहर किया जा रहा है अब अगर मकान गिराए जाएंगे तो नागरिक सिविल कोर्ट में जा कर स्टे आर्डर नहीं ला सकेंगे, उन्हें एपीलेट ट्रिब्यूनल में जाना पड़ेगा । मैं समझता हूं यह संशोधन ठीक नहीं है । क्या आप इस पर पुनर्विजार करेंगे ---

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आएगा तब आप बोलसकते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप एक फैसला करने को तैयार है कि जिस इलाके में अनधिकृत निर्माण होगा उस इलाके के इंचार्ज एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर, पुलिस आफिसर आदि के खिलाफ अपना कर्त्तव्य पालन न करने के अपराध में कार्रवाई करेंगे ---

एक माननीय सदस्य : पालिटिशन दबाव डालते हैं उनके भी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : डी डी ए के कर्मचारी, कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी तथा दूसरे कर्मचारी जब तक इन की मिलीभगत न हो निर्माण नहीं हो सकता । आप निर्माण होने क्यों देते हैं? आप पुलिस के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डालने को तैयार है या नहीं?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : बिजली का कनैक-शन, टैलीफोन कनैकशन, सिमेंट सब मिलता है इनको ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अपने खुद कहा है कि यह बिल जब चर्चा के लिए सामने आएगा तब उसके बारे में यह भी कहा जा सकता है और इसको देखा जा सकता है । यह प्रावधान उस में जरूर है कि एपीलेट ट्रिब्यूनल होंगे । इस वक्त जो हालत है उसको मैं हाउस के सामने रखूं तो वह यह है कि चाहे कोई गावर्नमेंट प्रापर्टी हो, स्कूल बिल्डिंग, कालेज बिल्डिंग, यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेमिजिज कुछ भी हो, हालत यह है कि थोड़ा सा भी आप एकशन लेना चाहें तो किसी न किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट से स्टे ले आते हैं और सारा काम बन्द करवा दिया जाता है । तस्वीर के ये दोनों पहलू हैं । अंदरूनि नक्शा आप देखेंगे तो आपको भी सहमत होना पड़ेगा कि जो हम कर रहे हैं ठीक कर रहे हैं । एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लेवेल पर जो विशस मिक्स अप रहता है, उस में किसी के साथ भी नर्मी नहीं की जाएगी, जो भी जिम्मेदार होगा, उसके खिलाफ एकशन लिया जाएगा ।

Meeting of Indo-Nepal Secretaries Committee

* 102. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 902 on 5 May, 1983 regarding Meeting of Indo-Nepal Secretaries Committee and state :

(a) what were the specific decisions arrived at in the last meeting of the Secretaries' Committee with regard to the construction of multi-purpose dams over rivers Kosi at Barahkshetra near Kamla at Sesapani and over river Bagmati at Nunthar ;

(b) whether detailed investigations and studies of the above projects have since commenced and further talks held ; if so, details thereabout ; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to expedite the above projects in the interests of both the countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The Nepalese side informed that a study for preparation of a master plan for the Kosi basin had been commissioned by them and that the proposal for Kosi High Dam at Barakshetra would be examined in the overall perspective of the development of water resources of the entire Kosi basin. It was also stated that the feasibility study of the storage dam at Nunthar on the Bagmati had not yet been completed. In regard to Kamla, it was indicated that any specific request on a specific multipurpose project would be examined taking into account the requirements of India.

No further information in regard to the project investigation and studies done by Nepal, is available. After the April 1983 meeting no further meeting of Secretaries has been held. The project sites are located in Nepal territory. Government of India is continuing its efforts to pursuade Nepal to expedite the above projects.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : The reply of the hon. Minister is not only inadequate but also misleading. I will refer to the reply given on 26 April, 1983 by the Minister of Energy in this very House to the Unstarred Question No. 8709 where details of the three projects are given i.e. Isapani dam over Kamla, Nunthar dam over Bagmati and the proposed dam over Kosi and Barak. For his information I want to say that I have personally gone and seen the Godar Barrage already constructed by Nepal and the construction of multi-purpose dam over River Bagmati not at Nunthar but just about 2 kms above the National Nepal Rajpath. What I want to say is that this sort of misleading reply in the House will neither help the country nor the Government. It simply creates misunderstanding with the Government of Nepal. That is why, I want to know whether the Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry have sanctioned what is known as Bagmati Master Plan costing about Rs. 186 crores and Advara Raju project on the same river costing about Rs. 225 crores where only earth work or flood work has been undertaken and this is repeated every year. Nepal with the help of World Bank has got approved a multi-purpose dam about 20 miles upstream. The fault is ours, because by our constructing a barrage at Rajnagar, Gaur Bazar the district headquarters of Nepal, was washed away and 40 persons died in floods overnight. This was our mischief without any benefit to the people but only to help the contractors, some politicians and engineers. I want to know whether you can solve this problem without consulting the Nepal Government ; if not, why was the Government of Nepal not consulted ?.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please stop somewhere.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, he is misleading the House.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I want to know whether.....

MR. SPEAKER : How many times you will want to know?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Whether they are going to coordinate with the Government of Nepal for the multi-purpose dam ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of giving any misleading reply to the question which the hon. Member has put. I clearly said at what stage the discussions with the Government of Nepal are. We are in touch with them. In the meeting at Secretaries level, we tried to get details about these projects from Nepal. But they did not give us the information regarding investigations that had been carried out in their area. We are asking for a fresh meeting of the Committee of Secretaries so that this could be taken on in a further way. These rivers flow, like some other rivers, from Nepal to India. They do bring lot of silt and flood in our territory. Therefore, we are very keen to cooperate with the Government of Nepal in arriving at certain arrangements which would prevent these calamities in our country and in their country. We want to take up this matter further when the Committee of Secretaries meets.

As regards flood control and irrigation projects at River Bagmati, the Bihar Government prepared a project, which has been cleared by the Planning Commission. They are proceeding with the construction of a barrage.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : On the same Bagmati river two projects have been taken up costing about Rs. 225 crores and Rs. 196 crores. One is for some purpose and another one is for undoing that purpose. The

loot will be there to our detriment. Why do you not coordinate with the Nepal Government ? Otherwise, it will create ill-feeling in Nepal.

So Rs. 410 crores you are sanctioning for...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you against two dams?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I want to combine them with the multipurpose dams which will give us power.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen river dams about 29 times.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : No harm, Sir. That is way he is not talking of dam, he is talking of simply flood control measures without the dam. I want to ask one thing. In this very House on 9th August, 1982, while replying to a starred Question No. 414, his predecessor, the late Kedar Pandey had stated that at political level the talks will take place. I want to know whether any steps have been taken for that and if not, whether they are going to be taken so that all these collective problems of flood, drought and power are solved at the same time ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I will again repeat that there is no question of mis-informing the House or the hon. Member. The facts are very clear. All these rivers flow from Nepal to our territory and the best possible way of meeting the flood menace in our country is to have a high dam in Nepal. We are constantly in touch with them and all I can say is not much progress has been made uptil now but we are pursuing our efforts and I hope the next meeting of Secretaries would produce some result...(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : That is all now.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के हारा कोसी, कमला और वागमती, तीनों नदियों पर डैम, बैराज बनाने का विचार है जिस पर 500 करोड़ रू. से ज्यादा खर्चा होने वाला है । उधर नेपाल की सरकार एक मल्टी-परपज़ डैम बना रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप जो डैम बना रहे हैं, इस में कितना धपला हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है, यह बाद की बात है, इसके लिये अलग से प्रश्न पूछा गया था और इस पर प्राक्कलन समिति, एस्टीमेट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी बिहार विधान-सभा के पास है जिसको सोने का अंडा देने वाली चिड़िया कहा जाता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय यह आपके बल-बूते की बात भी नहीं रह गई है, आप दो बार रूलिंग दे चुके हैं, लेकिन आज तक न पेपर ले-डाउन हुआ और न यह पता चला कि कितनी बंगलिंग हुई । वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर का इसमें है, इस पर मैं अब नहीं जाना चाहता ।

मैं सीधा-सा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि नेपाल सरकार जो मल्टीपरपज़ डैम बना रही है, उस डैम के बन जाने के बाद भारत के लोग बाढ़ से फ्लडेडहोंगे या नहीं? जो आप बिना उनसे पूछे डैम बना रहे हैं, उससे नेपाल के गांव बहने वाले हैं या नहीं या उनके द्वारा डैम बनाने से भारत के गांव उसमें वह जायेंगे या नहीं?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दोनों को को-आर्डिनेट कर के आप क्यों नहीं डैम बनाते हैं ? आपकी सरकार जो इस पर पैसा खर्च करने पर तुली हुई है, आप दोनों बातचीत कर ली जिये और एक तरीके से डैम बनाइये जिससे न उनको घाटा हो और न आपको और आप भी बिजली पैदा कर सकें और वह भी कर सकें दोनों को लाभ हो?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : इस सीधे से प्रश्न को हमने नेपाल सरकार के साथ उठाया है । उनके और हमारे हक में यही उचित है कि एकसाथ मिलकर हम एक ऐसी योजना बनायें,

चाहे एक डैम की हो या ज्यादा डैम की हो, जिससे उनके इलाके में जो आज दिक्कत हो रही है, वह भी कम हो जाये और हमारे यहां भी बाढ़ की स्थिति कम हो जाये । जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, वही दृष्टिकोण लेकर हम नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बता दिया कि अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्यों नहीं हुई? भारत सरकार इसके लिये दोषी है, प्रगति न होने के लिये ।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, in 1980, the then Indian Foreign Secretary Shri R.D. Sathe had suggested the setting up of a Joint waters Review Committee which would have, amongst its terms of reference, not simply the examination of specific no-going projects but also it would be entrusted with the task of looking 50 years ahead. This I think was an excellent proposal. I would like to know whether the Indian Government have considered this proposal, whether you have taken it up with the Nepalese Government and if not, when are you considering taking up this proposal with the Government of Nepal ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We in the Ministry of Irrigation are not aware of any such proposal having been made to the Government of Nepal. All that we are doing is that we are pursuing it at the various levels with the Government of Nepal. It is in their interest and in our interest that the rivers flowing from Nepal to India are studied in a collective way for the purpose of taking up projects.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : What about the Waters Review Committee suggested by the former Foreign Secretary ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Ministry of Irrigation is not aware of such a proposal.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The former Foreign Secretary did make such a suggestion.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Ministry is not aware of such a proposal.

SHRI C. P N. SINGH : From what the hon. Minister is saying there seems to be some problem, as far as the various projects, not only irrigation projects, with Nepal go. Why this low key ? Why can't the Minister have a senior or political delegation go to Nepal, because the entire north-eastern UP and Bihar are served by the waters coming from Nepal ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Scindia's brother-in-law is the Irrigation Minister in Nepal. So, he should go.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : It is not only irrigation but also power projects. There is also a lot of lime stone there. Will the Minister kindly take it up with the Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry ? If a number of senior delegations have been sent to Bangladesh, why not to Nepal ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I will repeat the same reply. The Irrigation Ministry is not aware of any such proposal having been made. The External Affairs Ministry could be addressed in the matter.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : Sir, I have asked a specific question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार-बार यह क्वेश्चन उठता है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर प्रिपेयर्ड नहीं होते हैं । तो क्वेश्चन करने का क्या फ़ायदा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन एकसटर्नल एफ़यर्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में पूछा गया है इर्रिगेशन मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि उन्हें इसका पता नहीं है ।

When he has not got the facts, how can the Irrigation Minister answer it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : No, I am not aware of it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The proposal was made by the former Foreign Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER : Might have been.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are we to understand that the Minister of Irrigation is not aware of that proposal ? It is something very strange. He could say that no such proposal was made ; then we can understand it. But he says he is not aware of it.

MR. SPEAKER : It means that he is not aware of that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : करोड़ों रुपयों का घांटाला चल रहा है ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You reprimand him for his ignorance.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस बारे में आप हाउस की पिक्ली कार्यवाही को पढ़िए । आपको पता चल जाएगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : It was done by the Foreign Secretary. It is not brought to his notice.

Swelling Slum Population in Bombay

*103. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the slum population in Bombay rose from 28.5 lakhs in 1976 to 45 lakhs in 1982 and whether every day 300-400 families enter Bombay ;

(b) whether 90 per cent of these families belong to non-Maharashtra States especially Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Kerala and whether the local tax-payer has to spend Rs. 4100 0/- for providing public amenities and other services ; and

(c) how much amount was provided in 1981-82 and 1982-83 for housing the slum dwellers and for houses for local residents by India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) (a) According to a census conducted for Greater Bombay in 1976, a population of 28.45 lakhs lived in slums. No precise information regarding the increase in slum population by 1982 and the daily migration into Bombay is available.

(b) Definite information on the State-wise composition of the migrants to Bombay is not available. In respect of identified slums, the State Government is implementing the programme of environmental improvement of slums through provisions made in this State and Municipal budgets.

(c) Slum improvement and housing is a State subject. No fundswere provided in the Central budget for housing slum dwellers and other residents during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : The problem of slums is a very distressing problem in the city of Bombay, specially because the population of Bombay is increasing daily by 300 to 400 families. It appears the Government unfortunately has no figure for the year 1982. The figure which it has is the stale figure of 1976.

I wish the Government of India is abreast with all the data regarding the migration of people into Bombay. Sir, it appears that my figure is correct because the Government says that my first figure is almost correct.

My question is very important from one point of view. I know it is a very trickish

circumstance. Bombay city is in Maharashtra. Bombay is a cosmopolitan city consisting of all kinds of people.

MR. SPEAKER : Put your question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, it is a question directed at me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : We would like all people to come to Bombay to earn their bread. But, Sir, we would not like people to come there to create a Blackhole of Calcutta. That is our anxiety.

MR. SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Sir, people from Tamil Nadu. Andhra Pradesh and Kerala squat anywhere and make dirty anywhere in Bombay and spoil the environs of Bombay. I want to know whether the Government of India will consider to have some reasonable restrictions on the migration of non-Marathi-speaking people. There is a feeling amongst the Marathi-speaking people that they are being qradually displaced from the city of Bombay by other people. Therefore, I know...

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He wants another Punjab type of agitation in Bombay.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, has the Congress (I) raised a Shiv Sena branch ? It appears there is a Shiv Sena branch in the Congress Party.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : We want everybody to come to Bombay, but not spoil the environment. After all there is a certain capacity. You cannot increase the capacity of the city of Bombay.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhole, you had been a Judge and you know, it is a free country.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : I want to ask the Minister whether he considers a proposal of reasonably restricting the migration of non-Marathi speaking people into the city of Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER : This question, I do not think, should be answered.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a very absurd proposition.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : You should not allow this to go on record.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Is it the opinion of the Ruling Party?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : By putting this question Mr. Bhole is maligning the Maharashtrians. Sir, I was born and brought up in Bombay. I am Maharashtrian I am proud of that. But the way this question ts put...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Maharashtrians have been maligned.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him handle it. I have already handled it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : I said 'Marathi-speaking people'. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Rajda speaks Marathi. I consider him a Marathi-speaking man Therefore, there is no question of casting aspersions on Maharashtrians.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : One thing must be very clear. I would like the Minister to answer this first, then I will say something.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I am really grateful to you, and as a matter of fact the whole House should be grateful to you, for having observed that such questions should not be admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : I am happy. Then nothing more need be added.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Having said that, it is very unfortunate for the Opposition leaders to say that it is Congress (I) policy.

(*Interruptions*)

If the hon. Member has posed this question, it is not the policy of the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*) That is why I want to share with my hon. colleagues and also with you that this country belongs to all and not to any particular community.

MR. SPEAKER : This country belongs to all.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Anybody belonging to India can live at any place in India. I have been a student in Bombay I would not like to see Bombay without having representation from all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER : A good flower garden is that in which there are so many hues and colours.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE : One more question.

MR. SPEAKER : No more question. I do not think we should handle it any more now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Slum part.

MR. SPEAKER : We go to the next question.

Deaths due to Floods, Rain and Landslides.

*104. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there have been deaths due to floods, heavy rain and landslides in many parts of the country ;

(b) whether Government have received any reports in this regard ;

(c) whether any financial or food assistance has been provided to the flood affected States ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) : According to the reports furnished by the State Governments, 740 human lives have been lost on account of floods, heavy rains and landslides in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Assam, Orissa, Kerala, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh during the current year.

(c) and (d) Requests for assistance have been received from the States of Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been given to the State of Gujarat as a ways and means advance pending the receipt of a detailed

memorandum seeking Central assistance for flood relief. A ceiling of assistance of Rs. 97.75 lakhs has also been sanctioned as agriculture input subsidy, after receipt of a memorandum for agriculture sector relating to Ghed and surrounding areas of Junagarh district of the State. The request of the State for additional foodgrains is under processing.

The requests of assistance from Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Karnataka are under processing.

No other request for Central assistance has been received from any State affected by floods, heavy rainfall and landslides.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा जवाब दिया है, उससे पता चलता है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने रत्नागिरी डिस्ट्रक्ट और सिन्धुदुर्ग में जो कुछ हुआ है। उसके बारे में अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है। उसके लिए और कोई सैंट्रल एसिसटेंस की मांग भी नहीं की गई है। मैं यहां प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि जब में उनसे मिली तो उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फण्ड से पांच लाख रूपए की सहायता दी। वहां मुख्यमंत्री का चुनाव होने की वजह से सब मंत्री व्यस्त रहे इसलिए उन्होंने कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है। आज तक भी उन्होंने कोई मदद नहीं मांगी है। मैं खुद वहां पर गई थी। 30 करोड़ के करीब वहां के लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है। लैंड स्लाइड का महत्वपूर्ण कारण यह है कि वहां जंगल तोड़े जाते हैं। वहां की नदियों में चाहे शास्त्री नदी हो या कोईना नदी हो उनमें मिट्टी बैठ गई है, इसकी वजह से पाट ऊपर आ गया है। जब 1967 में वहां अर्थक्वीक हुआ था,तो सिसमोग्राफ़ चिपरण से निकाला गया था। मैं यह मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूं कि रत्नागिरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सिन्धुदुर्ग में बारिश की वजह से या अर्थक्वोक की वजह से जो हानि हुई है, उसके बारे में जानकारी इक्ट्ठी करने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कदम उठाएगी और उसके लिए कुछ मदद करेगी?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, द्वितीय वर्ष आरम्भ होने के कारण प्रदेश सरकार के पास 4 करोड़ 57 लाख रू० से अधिक की मार्जिन राशि का उनके बजट में प्रावधान है। जितने भी राहत कार्य उनको करने हैं, प्रदेश सरकार उस मार्जिन मनी से उन कार्यों को कर रही है। वैसे भी बाढ़ आने के कारण प्रदेश सरकार और उसके अधिकारी अपने संसाधन जुटाकर राहत कार्य करने में लगे हुए हैं। क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार से मदद मांगने के लिए उनको सारे आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराने पड़ेंगे। हानि या नुकसान जो उन क्षेत्रों में हुआ है उसके आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने में कुछ समय लगता है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया इस वक्त उनके पास मार्जिन मनी के रूप में राशि उपलब्ध है। जिस के जरिए वे कार्य कर रहे हैं। जहां तक कुछ क्षेत्रों में सर्वे कराने का प्रश्न है, अगर प्रदेश सरकार इसकी जरूरत महसूस करेगी तोवह जरूर कराएगी। अगर उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता चाहेंगे तो वह सहायता हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : पिछले दस सालों में फलड-रिलीफ़ और रीहैबिलिटेशन के लिये सरकार ने कितनी राशि हर साल खर्च की है? इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस साल जो राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है क्या वह काफ़ी है? अगर काफ़ी नहीं है तो आगे चल कर इस पर कोई आपत्ति न आये, इस दृष्टि से सरकार कौन से क़दम उठाने के बारे में सोच रही है?

श्री आरिफ़ मोहम्मद खां : दैवी-विपदा के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जांय, जिस से वह न आये, इस की कल्पना कर पाना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है। मैंने तो राहत कार्यों का ज़िक्र किया है, जो लांग-रेंज प्लान्ज़ हैं वे केन्द्र सरकार की योजना और प्रदेश सरकार की योजना का हिस्सा होते हैं। हम तो अगर कोई दैवी विपत्ति आये तो उस के राहत कार्यों के लिये प्रावधान करते हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : 10 सालों में जो खर्च किया है वह आप ने नहीं बतलाया?

श्री आरिफ़ मोहम्मद खां : जहां तक लांग-रेंज प्रोजेक्ट्स का ताल्लुक है वह सिंचाई मंत्रालय के अधीन आता है।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मोहतरिम स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप के ज़रिये मोहतरिम वज़ीर साहब से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं - फलड, ज़्यादा बारिश होना, नदियों में ज़्यादा पानी आना, ये सब एक रेगुलर-फीचर बन गये हैं, खास कर नार्थ बिहार में बागमति, कोसी, कनकई, महानन्दा मेछी, पनार परवान-इन सब नदियों में बराबर बाढ़ें आती हैं और इस साल भी आई हुई हैं। क्या आप के पास बिहार सरकार ने नुकसान की कोई रिपोर्ट भेजी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बाढ़ पर डिस्कशन करेंगे, तब आप उस में हिस्सा लीजियेगा।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा आटा मिलों को गेहूँ की आपूर्ति

*107. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम आटा अथवा मैदा बनाने वाली मिलों को गेहूं की आपूर्ति करता है और यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर और उन्हें किस कीमत पर गेहूं दिया जाता है तथा उनको प्रति वर्ष कुल कितने टन गेहूं दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जो गेहूं इन मिलों को दिया जाता है उसमें भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 15 रूपये प्रति क्विंटल का घाटा उठाना पड़ता है और यदि नहीं, तो निगम को उस में कितना लाभ होता हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Food Corporation of India supplies wheat to the roller flour mills in the country for extraction of fines like maida and suji on the basis of monthly allocations from the Central Pool to the State Governments for this purpose at the Central issue price of Rs. 208/- per quintal. During the year 1982, a quantity of 33.60 lakh tonnes of wheat for roller flour mills was allotted from the Central Pool.

(b) The Food Corporation of India incurs a loss of about Rs. 4/-per quintal on issues to roller flour mills, which is reimbursed by the Government of India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : How is he answering this Question ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मंत्री महोदय मेरे ख्याल से नये आये हैं।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : बदल गये हैं लेकिन बहुत तजर्बेकार हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आप ने अपने जवाब में इस बात को माना है कि जो गेहूं आप मिलों को देते हैं और जिस भाव पर देते हैं उसमें

आप को 4 परसेन्ट का घाटा होता है। हिन्दुस्तान में लगभग 380 मिले हैं जिन को आप गेहूं देते हैं, में जानना चाहता हूं इन सब मिलों को गेहूं देने से आप की कुल कितनी सबसिडी देनी पड़ती है?

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to correct my hon. Member that the number of flour mills now is 403 and the total quantity allotted to those mills is about 33.60 lakh tonnes. If you give a subsidy of Rs. 4/- it comes to about Rs. 13 crores. If you look into the difference in the amount of subsidy on the public distribution system and the flour mills, this is about Rs. 40 : Rs. 4. So, the subsidy given to the mill is very negligble. We must also bear in mind that even the suji and atta produced by the mills is considerably used by a large number of people like workers and it is also used for bread and all that. So, the money involved is very little compared to the public distribution system.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Survey by Exploratory Fisheries Project to Locate Marine Fish

*108. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Exploratory Fisheries Project has surveyed any new area to locate marine fish in Indian waters ;

(b) if so, the area surveyed and the findings thereof ; and

(c) steps being taken to explore the marine products ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) and (c) : The Exploratory Fisheries Project has surveyed 2.48 lakh sq kms. area by demersal (bottom) trawling ; 0.27 lakh sq kms. by purse-seining/mid-water trawling ; and 0.20 lakh sq kms. by long lining, uptil 31st March, 1983.

2. Demersal and mid-water survey revealed several new fishing grounds and resources. Some of the important findings of the survey are :-

(i) rich prawn grounds off Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal coasts ;

(ii) new fishing grounds for commercially exploitable resources such as pomfret, mackerel, horse mackerel, 'Bull Eyes' (*Priacanthids*), Indian drift fish, deep sea prawn and deep sea lobster ;

(iii) new grounds for quality fish such as perches, cuttle fish, carangids and sharks in the Wadge Bank area ; and

(iv) purse-seining as an effective method of exploitation for sardine and mackerel resources off Mangalore and Goa.

3. Steps taken for exploration of fishery resources include fuller Utilization of the existing fleet of survey vessels by :-

(i) Conducting voyages of longer duration ;

(ii) participation of scientists in voyages for improving the quality of survey ;

(iii) availing of the services of foreign experts in the field of purse-seining and tuna long lining ;

(iv) acquisition of new vessels ; and

(v) grant of high sea allowance and enhancement of messing allowance to the floating staff.

Aid to Sher-E-Kashmir Agricultural University

*109. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the help in kind and cash being rendered to the Sher-E-Kashmir Agricultural University of Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) in view of its endeavour to make research on Himalayan terrain which varies from place to place and its feasibility for agricultural growth and output, what special measures are being envisaged to equip the University with necessary technical know-how and other preferential treatment to be meted out to it being first of its kind in that peculiar terrain ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Sher-E-Kashmir Agricultural University was established on 1st August, 1982. At present no assistance is being given by the Government of India/Indian Council of Agricultural Research for this University, since any new University established in the country can be given central assistance by the Government of India only after it is declared fit to receive such assistance by University Grants Commission under Section 12-A of UGC Act.

After approval of UGC, this university would receive central assistance for the following according to prescribed pattern and relevant guidelines :-

(a) Establishment & Development of Agricultural University.

(b) Research grant for participating in the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Crops/ Animals etc.

(c) Ad-hoc Research grants from cess funds of ICAR for taking up specific research projects.

(d) National Agricultural Research Project for strengthening regional research capabilities of Agricultural University through establishment of Regional Research Stations in various agro-climatic regions of the State to deal with the specific development problems of the region.

(b) At present in the J & K region, there are 3 Regional Research Stations of ICAR Institutes, 18 units of ICAR All India Coordinated Research Projects on various Crops and disciplines, 8 Ad-hoc Research Projects and one Krishi Vigyan Kendra. When the new Agricultural University is fully established, the same is expected to give emphasis to education on hill agriculture, temperate horticulture and animal production and health management. The ICAR assistance under the scheme "Establishment & Development of Agricultural Universities" will be provided to fulfil these objectives. The new Agricultural University would also be eligible to receive central assistance for strengthening its regional research capabilities through the establishment of Regional Research Stations in various agro-climatic regions of the State. The Regional Research Stations envisaged under the National Agricultural Research Project are expected to take up research on the developmental needs of each specific region. As this project is expected to take up research on the immediate needs of the individual zones it will help in improving the agricultural growth and output of the State. In addition it is also proposed to establish a multi-disciplinary ICAR Research Complex in Ladakh for the improvement of livestock and agriculture in the cold-desert area.

Government Accommodation to Employees having their own Houses

*110. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to deny Government accommodation to the employees who own houses near the place of employment ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Difference in Prices of Different Varieties of Paddy

*111. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the suggestion made by Agricultural Prices Commission for a higher difference among the prices of the common, fine and super fine varieties of paddy ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stealing of earth from Rohini Project

*112. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA has completed its investigation into the allegation that the earth had been stolen from the Rohini Project site as reported in the Indian Express (New Delhi Edition) dated 6 June, 1983 under the caption "Scandal Rocks Rohini Project" ;

(b) if so, action taken against the guilty ; and

(c) action taken to refill the plots of Co-operative House Building Societies, from where the earth had been stolen ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SING) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that following complaints regarding unauthorised excavation of earth at Rohini Project, detailed investigation was carried out by their Vigilance Department. The matter was also reported by them to the Police. Though deep depressions of land even before it was acquired had been caused at the Rohini Project by the brick klins, which were functioning there carlier, preliminary inquiries by the Vigilance Department indicated that some earth had also been lifted unauthorisedly. Disciplinary proceedings are being initiated by them against the officials whose suspected negligence resulted in the lifting of the earth.

(c) It has been decided to fill the depressions with the surplus earth of supplementary drain being constructed by Floods Control Department, Delhi Administration.

Occupation of Government Accommodation by former M. Ps. and former Ministers

*113. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some former M. Ps. and former Ministers are still occupying Government accommodation and also not paying rent ;

(b) if so, the authority under which they could do so ;

(c) if the occupation is illegal, what action is being taken to evict them soon : and

(d) if no action is being taken, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In one case of an Ex-MP, from Assam, who had contested for re-election, he has been permitted to retain the accommodation till the election process is over.

Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 have been completed in most of the cases of unauthorised occupation of 'general pool' accommodation. Requests for retention of accommodation in some cases are being considered by the Government.

Project Assisted by International fund for Agricultural Development

*114. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of International Fund for Agricultural Development assisted Project which satisfies the interrelated goals of increasing the food production, reducing rural poverty and improving the nutrition status of the poorest of the poor population ; and

(b) the names of States which have received such credits on concessional terms and the quantum of credit ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Sunderban Development Project in West Bengal is the only project in the agricultural sector that is being assisted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The project is being implemented by the Sunderban Development Board of the West Bengal Government. The project aims at improving agricultural production potential during the monsoon season through improved drainage and water control and seeks to increase cropping intensity by establishing irrigation facilities for dry season crops. It also envisages development of brackish water aquaculture, control of erosion of embankments through suitable forestry programmes and improved transportation and marketing facilities in the project area which is one of the most backward regions of West Bengal.

The total cost of the five year (1981-86) Sunderban Development Project will be Rs. 318 million, out of which the share of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) will be Rs. 147.2 million or 46 per cent of the total cost. The IFAD loan is repayable over a period of 50 years with a grace period of 10 years. The loan is interest free but carries a service charge of 1 per cent per annum on the amount drawn and outstanding.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House regarding various components of the Sunderban Development Project and their costs.

STATEMENT

Sunderban Development Project

(*Rs. million*)

Component	*Total Cost*	*To be financed by IFAD*
1. Drainage & Irrigation	146.8	62.9
2. Fisheries Development	21.0	9.2
3. Social Forestry	3.5	1.7
4. Agricultural Extension	0.4	0.2
5. Project Infrastructure	57.1	28.2

1	2	3	4
6.	Support to Co operatives (including primary storage)	2.5	1.0
7.	Research & Training	1.3	0.8
8.	Management Support	14.0	6.8
	Lees Costs already incurred	(10.0)	
	Total (1) to (8)	236.6	110.8
9.	Physical Contingencies	32.4	36.4
10.	Price contingencies	49.0	
		318.0	147.2

खेलों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

*115. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या **खेल** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि खेलों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु वर्ष 1980-81 से अब तक केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को राज्य-वार स्वीकृत और वास्तव में दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : राज्य खेल परिषदों को अनुदान देने की योजना के अंतर्गत खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य / संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को खेल विभाग द्वारा 1980-81 से सीधे रूप में तथा ग्रामीण खेल प्रतियोगिता और महिलाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल समारोह की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत नेताजी सुभाष राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान, पटियाला के माध्यम से वास्तविक रूप से दी गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के राज्य वार ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 6777/83)

Construction of Self-Financing Flats in Janakpuri

*116. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1281 on 28 February 1983 regarding instalments in respect of DDA self-financing flats in Janakpuri and states :

(a) the extent of further progress made in the construction of self-financing flats in Janakpuri ;

(b) whether there is hold up of work and the progress is far from satisfactory ; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor and the special steps taken to complete construction by the anticipated target date of December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The DDA has reported that the uptodate physical progress of work of 192 Self Financing Scheme flats is about 32%, which is behind the schedule.

(c) The DDA has reported that the main reasons for the slow progress of work are :—

(i) restricted supply of cement in the past ;

(ii) acute shortage of coarse sand ; and

(iii) special efforts to comply with the observation made by the Chief Engineer (Quality Control). Efforts are now being made to have the work completed at the earliest by speedy supply of material, intensified supervision etc.

राजस्थान के लिए स्वीकृत की गई सिंचाई योजनाएं

*117. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया:** क्या **सिंचाई** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के लिए स्वीकृत की गई छोटी तथा मझौली सिंचाई योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) मझौली सिंचाई योजनाएं कब तक पूरी हो जाएंगी और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 103 लघु तथा 14 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं जिनका राज्य में क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत	सिंचाई लाभ	पूर्ण होने की संभावित वर्ष
		(करोड़ रूपये में)	(हजार हैक्टेयर में)	
	पाँचवी योजना-पूर्व स्कीमें			
1.	मोजा फीडर	18.87	3.00	1984-85
2.	भीमसागर	14.17	8.20	1985-86
3.	हरीशचन्द्र सागर	3.50	15.00	1983-84
4.	सोम कमला अम्बा	28.20	8.00	1986-87
5.	सोम कगडर	14.50	6.84	1984-85
6.	पन्चाना	15.50	5.60	1986-87
7.	वेगन व्यपवर्तन	5.50	5.80	1983-84
8.	बस्सी	6.04	2.10	1985-86

1		2	3	4
9.	गोसुन्डा*	18.00	7.60	सातवीं योजना
10.	कोठारी	7.44	3.07	1984-85
	छठी योजना की नई स्कीमें			
11.	बिलास	6.30	2.60	सातवीं योजना
12.	चप्पी	18.22	6.00	-तदेव-
13.	परवान लिफ्ट स्कीम	3.49	8.18	-तदेव-
14.	सावन भादों	8.56	4.00	-तदेव-

*टिप्पणी : राजस्थान सरकार ने अपनी जल आपूर्ति की आवश्यकताओं के लिए इस जलाशय को हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड को स्थानान्तरित करने का निर्णय किया है तथा वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित और कार्य को बंद किया जा रहा है।

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

*118. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have intimated the Union Government their agreement to take effective steps for increasing the utilisation of irrigation potential and extend the coverage under field channels to 1.8 million hectares ;

(b) if so, whether State Governments will need more funds for the purpose ;

(c) if so, to what extent Union Government will meet the requirement of funds for the purpose ; and

(d) how many States have already started implementing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Under the Command Area Development Programme, relatable to the approved Plan outlays for 1983-84, the State Governments have adopted a target of covering 1.3 million hectares by field channels. State Governments were informed that a Central grant of Rs. 25 crores could be made available for construction beyond the target and they have expressed readiness to take up an additional coverage of 0.5 million hectares by field channels. For the Annual Plan target of 1.3 million hectares provisions have been made by the States. Additional expenditure to the extent of Rs. 25 crores will be met by the Centre on the basis of additional target actually fulfilled by the States. The States have been made aware of this proposal of Central Assistance for 1983-84 for construction of field channels beyond their original targets. Whether they have started implementing this can be assessed after 8-10 months of the year have elapsed.

Extraction of Edible Oil

*119. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not so far developed technology for extraction of edible oil from rice bran thereby increasing our need for imports of edible oils ;

(b) whether it is a fact that such technology is readily available in Japan which had volunteered to share the same with an Indian charitable foundation and if so, the present position of the project and reasons, if any, for not implementing the same speedily ; and

(c) in case such technology is now available in the country, the reasons for not taking it up on an industrial level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (c) : Technology for the extraction of edible oil from rice bran is available in India provided quality rice bran with low FFA content is available. Edible grade rice bran oil is already being produced in the country. The production has gone up from 2500 MT in 1978-79 to 26,000 MT during 1982-83.

The import of edible oil has been necessiated in the present context of overall shortage of edible oils in the country.

(b) A proposal from M/s. Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi for foreign collaboration with Japan for supply of technology and drawings for stabilisers had been received. After detailed consideration, it was decided that the applicant party should negotiate with National Laboratories to devise a mechanism of linkage with them in order to make an effective contribution towards transfer of technology to manufacturing units and submit a revised proposal.

Action Against Builders and Promoters of Gopala Towers for Fire

*120. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gopala Towers, a high-rise building in Delhi was ravaged by fire in the month of June last causing enormous damage to life and property of the inmates ; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken against the builders and promoters for having constructed a building which was dangerous and un-safe for occupation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) A serious fire broke out in a high-rise building called Gopala Towers, Rajendra Place, New Delhi on 6/6/83. There was no casuality among the inmates but one Fire Officer lost his life during fire- fighting operation. Exact extent of damage to property has not been assessed.

(b) An FIR was lodged with the Police Station, Karol Bagh, New Delhi on the same day i.e. on 6/6/83. Five persons have been arrested. The matter is being investigated. On 10/6/83, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi served a notice on the owners and occupants for its demolition. The promoters of Gopala Towers filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court which was admitted on 11/6/83, but no injunction for demolition was granted. The promoters then filed an appeal in the Supreme Court which passed an injunction order restraining the authorities from demolishing the building and appointed a Committee to assess damage to the building and also to deal with other connected matter. The writ is still pending. The matter as such is sub-judice.

Suspension of Officials of Food and Supplies, Delhi and F.C.I.

1154. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many Government employees working in the Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration and the Food Corporation of India Delhi are under suspension or disciplinary proceedings instituted during the last three years together with details thereof and the reasons for resorting to such a step ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and have their suspension been reviewed and decision communicated to the individuals ;

(c) has the subsistance allowance been reviewed ; if not, ; reasons thereof and what steps have been taken to authorise the same ; and

(d) what is the present position of the cases pending investigation, trial or inquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) At present 4 officials of Food Corporation of India, Regional Office, Delhi and 11 officials of Food and Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Administration are under suspension. Out of these, all the 4 cases of Food Corporation of India and 8 cases of Delhi Administration have been reviewed. The remaining cases will also be reviewed by the Competent authorities as per relevant rules. The details of these cases are given in Annexure-I *laid on the Table of the House, (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6778/83).*

During the last 3 years disciplinary proceedings against 45 officials of Food Corporation of India, Delhi Region and 62 officials of Food and Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Admn. were initiated. Out of these 26 cases in FCI and 48 cases in Delhi Administration have already been finalised. The remaining cases involving various allegations are pending at different stages. The details of such pending cases and their present position are given in Annexure-II *laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT-6778/83).*

Head-Wise Expenditure on ASIAD Set-Ups

1155. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 152 on 21 February, 1983 regarding expenditure on projects of Asiad and state :

(a) the separate and total expenditure incurred on land, labour, materials and under other heads of each project of IX Asiad, namely, Indraprastha Stadium and Volodrome, Nehru Stadium, Asian Games Villages, Talkatora Swimming Pool and renovation and improvement of Ambedkar, Shivaji, Chhatrasal, National Harbuksh, Talkatora (Indoor) and Hall of States, Shooting Range, Delhi University Archery Field, Hauz Khas Stadia and arenas ; and

(b) amount of foreign exchange component in each expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The agencies concerned with these projects have informed that most of these works were got executed through contracts which provided for payment on the basis of items of works including cost of labour and materials. As such it is not possible to give figures of expenditure on labour/materials and other heads separately. Regarding the expenditure incurred on land, the new stadia have been constructed on Government land except Talkatora Swimming Pool where some of the land belongs to New Delhi Municipal Committee. The land where the complex of residential flats used as Asian Games Village has been constructed by Delhi Development Authority belongs to that Authority. The expenditure on construction of these projects as per present indications and the amount of foreign exchange component involved project-wise is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Stadium	Expenditure on construction as per present indications	Foreign Exchange components	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(Rupees in crores)		
1.	Indraprastha Estate Stadium.	26.23	0.68	The Government's contribution was limited to Rs

1	2	3	4	5
				9.82 crores only. The rest of the expenditure was to be met by Delhi Development Authority.
2.	Cycle Velodrome	1.15	Nil	—
3.	Shooting Ranges	1.48	Nil	—
4.	Complex of Residential flats constructed by Delhi Development Authority and used as Asian Games Village.	36.80	0.08	This was the normal development project of Delhi Development Authority.
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.	20.83	0.51	—
6.	Lawn Tennis Stadium Hauz Khas.	0.32	Nil	—
7.	Talkatora Swimming Pool.	9.15	0.03	The Government's contribution is Rs. 6.27 crores. The reste of the expenditure to be met by New Delhi Municipal Committee.
8.	Modernisation of National Stadium.	2.79	Nil	—
9.	Renovation of Ambedkar Stadium.	0.86	Nil	—
10.	Renovation of Shivaji Stadium.	0.65	Nil	This was the normal development programme of New Delhi Municipal Committee.
11.	Renovation of Chhatrasal Stadium.	0.29	Nil	—
12.	Renovation of Harbuksh Stadium.	0.34	Nil	—
13.	Renovation of Talkatora (Indoor) Stadium.	0.40	Nil	This was the normal development programme of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Delhi University Archiery Field.	0.04	Nil	This does not include expenditure incurred in connection with the holding of Handball events which was also held in Delhi University Grounds.
15.	Providing facilities for holding of Table Tennis and Boxing events in the Hall of States.	0.45	Nil	The Hall of States was constructed by Trade Fair Authority of India as their own project for the purpose of exhibitions/Fairs.

Import of Fertilizer from Russia

1156. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import fertilizer from Russia during the year 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमटेड द्वारा "गोल्ड सील" की बिक्री

1157. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान लीवर ने मारग्रिन अथवा पशुओं की चर्बी से बटर के रूप में तैयार किए "गोल्ड सील" की शुरुआत की है और इसकी बिक्री कर रहा है तथा लोग बटर के रूप में इसका प्रयोग कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम.एस. संजीवीराव): (क) हिन्दुस्तान लीवर द्वारा केवल वनस्पति तेलों से विनिर्मित "गोल्ड सील" मार्ग्रीन तैयार करके बेचा जा रहा है । यह मार्ग्रीन हाइड्रोजनीकृत तथा तरल वनस्पति तेलों के साथ पानी के इमल्सीकरण द्वारा और इसके संघटकों का द्रुतशीतन करके समांगीकृत उत्पाद के रूप में तैयार किया जाता है जो मक्खन के सदृश होता है । इसके उत्पादन में पशुमूल की किसी भी वसा का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Drinking water problem in A & N

1158. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute drinking water problem in the villages of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and

if so, how many villages have been identified as problem villages and what action has been taken by Government for providing drinking water to all such villages ;

(b) how many water supply schemes have been completed by January, 1980, giving the names of the scheme and amount spent ;

(c) how many schemes have been completed by June 1983 and how many are in hand and when they are likely to be completed, giving the name of the schemes and amount spent, and

(d) whether general public is given the tap connection or Government quarters are having the priority ; tehsil-wise number of Government quarters tap connections and private tap connections upto June, 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the acute drinking water problem in the villages in A & N Islands. There were 197 villages identified as problem villages before March, 1980 ; and upto March, 1980, 24 villages were provided with water supply and the remaining 173 villages were proposed to be covered during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(b) The 24 villages provided with water supply before March, 1980 are ;

1. Aerial Bay
2. Longis Land
3. Pahargaon
4. Attargatta
5. Dollygunj
6. Padmanabapur
7. Badam Nallah
8. Profulla Nagar
9. Govindapur
10. Perka
11. Kalighat
12. Bhahantipur
13. Sitanagar
14. Madhpur
15. Kealapuram
16. Kanyapuram
17. Nayapuram
18. Dambapahad
19. Wimberlygunj
20. Mannarghat
21. Thiruvanchikulam
22. CFO Nallah
23. Ramachandra Nagar
24. Thorktang

The amount spent was Rs. 54.12 lakhs.

(c) Schemes taken up from April, 1980 have covered 74 problem villages upto June, 1983 and schemes to cover 50 more villages are in progress. The schemes in progress are likely to be completed by March, 1984. The amount spent upto June, 1983 is Rs. 312.17 lakhs.

(d) There is no priority in the matter of water tap connections to private and Government buildings. Water supply connections are given wherever feasible to Government and private buildings. Figures of the number of connections given upto June, 1983 are not readily available.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

1159. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recent rise in the prices of essential commodities during the first quarter of the year 1983-84 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to curb the rise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Government is aware of some rise in the prices of some essential commodities during the first quarter of 1983-84.

(b) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of various commodities. The public distribution system is being strengthened and expanded. Some commodities like cereals, pulses, edible oils and petroleum products are imported to supplement the domestic supplies. The export of essential commodities is regulated. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations.

Report on Hydrological Studies of Rupnarayan and Mundeswari

1160. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water Commission has engaged a team of Danish experts to make hydrological studies of the Rupnarayan and Mundeswari ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether the said experts have submitted any report to the Commission ;

(d) if so, the salient points raised by the experts on the said report ; and

(e) steps to be taken by Government on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e) The Danish experts have not been engaged by India as such. There is however, a cooperation programme between the two countries to try mathematical models and computerise the expertise of flood forecasting and flood control developed by Danish Hydraulic Institute in upper and lower Damodar Basin of which Rupnarayan and Mundeshwari also form part. The interim report so far received indicates that the mathematical model developed for lower damodar by mutual cooperation could be used as a prediction tool for assessing flood control measures.

Foodgrains Stock

1161. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the foodgrains stock in the Central pool, operational as well as buffer stock ;

(b) is it sufficient ; and

(c) if not, what steps Government are taking to increase it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The total stock of foodgrains in the Central pool as on 1st July, 1983, is estimated at 11.1 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) The present level of stocks with the public agencies can reasonably meet the current needs. But, as the total stocks, including buffer stocks, are still below the normative level, efforts are being made to build up the stocks by maximising procurement, and regulated releases of foodgrains from the Central Pool. Imports also are resorted to as and when necessary depending on various circumstances.

Low Progress in fishing Industry Development in Maharashtra

1162. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether considering its long coast line and numerous creeks, the State of Maharashtra has not made any significant progress in the matter of development of fishing industry ;

(b) which are the special activities connected with the fishing industry where the State of Maharashtra can make a rapid progress ;

(c) whether any suggestions to this effect have been made by Government to the State Government for their consideration ;

(d) what is the potential of the State in the matter of cultivation of fish in inland waters including ponds, rivers, dams, wells etc ; and

(e) the extent to which it is presently being tapped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Maharashtra stands second in terms of marine fish production with the reported average marine production figures of 3.22 lakh tonnes in the last three years. Exports of marine products has increased to Rs. 30 crores in 1981-82 against a sum of Rs. 1 crore in 1967. Fishing fleet of mechanised boats has also increased to 4577 in 1983 as against 2477 in 1971-72.

However marine fish production has been fluctuating between 2.81 to 4.00 lakh tonnes in the last three years.

(b) Deep sea fishing; fish farming in inland freshwater ; brackish water acquaculture, and construction of shore infrasctures including harbour facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The inland water areas for cultivation of fish comprise 123,000 hectares of tanks and ponds ; 95, 000 hectares of medium and major reservoirs and 80,000 hectares of brackish water areas. According to figures of the Government of Maharashtra the potential from inland resources is about 150,000 tonnes.

(e) The present inland fish production is 27,000 tonnes. Culture operations have commenced in the Pilot Project on brackish water fish cuiture.

Central Funds for Brahmaputra Flood Control Measures

1163. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the amount of loan for Brahmaputra flood control measures ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 14 crores has been kept for providing loan assistance to the Government of Assam for flood control works in the Brahmaputra Valley during 1983-84. A proposal for enhancement of this outlay during the current financial year has been received from the Government of Assam. Some additional information has been sought from the State Government which is still awaited.

Dhansiri Major Irrigation Scheme in Assam

1164. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what concrete steps Government propose to take to bridge the biggest gap between the irrigation potentials created and utilized ;

(b) whether the Dhansiri major irrigation scheme in Assam has been completed ; if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether any medium irrigation schemes were sanctioned to Assam since Independence ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Several steps have been taken for improving the utilisation of created irrigation potential. Some of them are :—

(i) a Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme covering 76 projects in 16 States

and one Union Territory with a total CCA of about 15 m. ha. has been initiated in 1974-75.

(ii) State Governments have been advised to construct water courses from existing 40 hectare block Government outlets to 5 to 8 hectare block outlets as a part of the project cost, in respect of on-going and new schemes.

(iii) in respect of the completed schemes, they have been advised to chalk out a detailed programme of extending the Government canals system from 40 hectares blocks to 5 to 8 hectare block outlets.

(iv) State Governments have been advised to identify the projects which need to be modernised for better water utilisation. A provision of about Rs. 1000 crores has also been made in the Sixth Plan period for the modernisation schemes.

(v) State Governments have been advised to introduce warabandi on a big scale for supply of water at regular intervals to individual fields.

(b) Dhansiri Major Irrigation Scheme is scheduled for completion only in the VIIth Plan.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Medium Irrigation Schemes Sanctioned to Assam Since 1981

Sl. No.	Scheme	*Year of Sanction* Commencement	Latest Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Project potential ('000 ha.)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jamuna	III Plan	438.05	25.80	Completed
2.	Harguli	Annual Plan 1966-69	42.70	3.60	Completed
3.	Paliadika	III Plan	32.56		Completed
4.	Sukla	1962	507.92	32.71	Completed
5.	Longa	1962	165.00	9.56	Completed
6.	Kaliabor	1971	612.00	17.56	Under Construction
7.	Kaldiya	1974	511.45	14.25	—do—
8.	Dekadong	1974	291.74	7.50	—do—
9.	Bordikrai	1974	1487.88	26.80	—do—
10.	Jajlaigaon	1974	48.19	3.25	Completed
11.	Integrated Kallong	1974	1443.45	45.00	Under Construction
12.	Dikhari	1976	66.77	3.10	—do—
13.	Kollenga	1976	51.40	2.50	—do—
14.	Deoroni Lift	1976	70.71	—	Not taken-up

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Pahumara	1978	991.34	11.58	Under Construction
16.	Rupahi	1978	369.25	3.93	—do—
17.	Buridehing	1980	228.59	4.85	—do—
18.	Borolia	1980	917.78	12.71	—do—
19.	Mora Pagladia	1974	165.00	—	Not taken-up
20.	Panchoi	1974	323.00	8.00	Under Construction
21.	Hawaipur Lift	1981	199.00	3.84	—do—

Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme Pending with Central Government

1165. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme is lying with Central Government for its approval since long ;

(b) when the said scheme was received by the Centre ;

(c) how long will it take to clear the scheme ; and

(d) the reasons for the inordinate delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) The Stage I of the Scheme cleared in 1971 for channelisation of Amta channel for tackling the drainage problem of low-lying areas of Howrah and Hooghly districts is nearing completion.

The II Stage of the Scheme cleared in 1974, for construction of embankments on Damodar-Mundeshwari, Dwarkeshwar and part of Rupnarayan was revised by the State Government due to public opposition and sent for clearance in August, 1981. The comments on the scheme were sent by Ganga Flood Control Commission in November, 1981. Replies to the comments along with a further revised estimate have been received by Ganga Flood Control Commission by the end of April, 1983.

Target to Cover SCs/STs Under IRDP

1166. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had fixed some targets for 1982-83 to be achieved in the States to cover the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the IRD Programme ;

(b) if so, how far Government have achieved success in this regard ; and

(c) the details regarding the targets fixed in the State of Orissa and whether these targets were fully achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. States have been directed to ensure that atleast 30% of the families selected for assistance under the IRD Programme belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. During 1982-83, against target of 9 lakh families of SC/ST out of the total target of 30 lakh families, 14.05 lakh families belonging to SCs/STs were assisted out of a total coverage of 34.06 lakh families constituting 40.7% of the total.

(c) Reports received under the IRDP for 1982-83 from Orissa indicate that out of 2,52,453 families covered, 1,13,230 belonging to SCs/STs were assisted constituting 40.8% of the total.

Irrigated Land in Possession of SC/ST

1167. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total irrigated and un-irrigated land in the country as on 30 June, 1983 ;

(b) total irrigated land in the possession of Scheduled Castes/Tribes as on 30 June, 1983 in each State ;

(c) whether Government propose to allot more land to SC/ST for cultivation which is lying unused ; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Data on irrigated area are collected as a part of Land Use Statistics and become available with considerable time lag. According to the latest available information for 1979-80, the total irrigated area in the country was 50.4 million ha. and un-irrigated area 119.6 million ha. in that year.

(b) Separate figures of irrigated land in the possession of Scheduled/Castes/Tribes are not available.

(c) and (d) In the distribution of ceiling surplus land, priority is given to landless agricultural workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the latest information available, under the revised Ceiling Laws, an area of 4.19 lakh ha. have been allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of beneficiaries is estimated at 8.03 lakhs.

FAO's Views on Paddy Production in the Country

1168. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that reflecting the wide spread kharif drought the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has provisionally estimated India's paddy production in 1983 at 68 million tonnes, which is 10 million less than the output in previous two years ;

(b) if so, what steps are being take to meet the demand of rice during the current year ; and

(c) whether Government will ban the export of rice during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The FAO, in their publication 'Food Outlook' dated the 28th June, 1983, have estimated the rice (paddy) production in India in 1982-83 at 68 million tonnes (preliminary estimate) as against 80.4 million tonnes in 1981-82 and 80.3 million tonnes in 1980-81.

(b) To meet the rice demand during the current year, Government have mainly drawn upon its buffer-stocks. A quantity of 1.20 lakh tonnes has been recently contracted for import also.

(c) Under the existing export policy for rice for the year 1983-84, export of non-basmati rice is not-allowed.

Call to Accelerate Minor Irrigation Schemes

1169. SHRI A.K Roy :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the Statesman dated 18 June, 1983 under the caption, "call to accelerate minor irrigation scheme" and that the target in this respect in the Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to be achieved, if so, reaction thereto ;

(b) details of the progress in minor irrigation in the past three years and Sixth Five Plan and the target in the country with the Statewise break up in details ;

(c) whether it is a fact that minor irrigation schemes are based on only manual labour available in plenty within the country ; and

(d) if so, reasons for non-fulfilment of the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) envisages a target of creating 8.0 million hectares of additional irrigation potential from minor irrigation schemes. There may be a shortfall of about 0.8 million hectares by the end of the Plan period.

(b) The progress achieved during the first three years of the 6th plan (1980-85) and targets for the Sixth plan for Minor Irrigation programme are given in the attached statement.

(c) For construction of tubewells expenditure on material is higher than that on labour.

(d) Some of the major constraints which have been identified are :

(i) Too many schemes being taken up by the States at a time resulting in thinner distribution of financial resources on many projects. This has resulted in non-completion of a large number of on-going schemes in many of the States.

(ii) Non-achievement of targets for mobilisation of institutional investments due to bad recovery position.

(iii) Inadequate availability of power for agricultural purposes.

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise Targets for Sixth Plan (1980-85) and Potential utilisation for Minor Irrigation during first three years of the Sixth Plan

(*Unit '000 Ha.*)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement during 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350	52	46.5	55	153.5
2.	Assam	107	11	11	23	45
3.	Bihar	1015	129	149	205	483
4.	Gujarat	193	23	31	38	92
5.	Haryana	147	35	41	29	105
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	5.5	5	5.2	15.7
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	4.8	3.8	4.18	12.78
8.	Karnataka	315	30	28.4	30.0	88.4
9.	Kerala	95	13	14	17.4	44.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	500	72	86	59.0	217
11.	Maharashtra	325	44	67	43	154

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Manipur	15	2.9	3	2	7.9
13.	Meghalaya	15	2.3	2.4	2.9	7.6
14.	Nagaland	10	2	2.87	2.82	7.69
15.	Orissa	406	43	46	102	191
16.	Punjab	240	42	32.40	33	107.4
17.	Rajasthan	150	36	32.15	39	107.15
18.	Sikkim	8	1	0.75	1	2.75
19.	Tamil Nadu	167	28.5	30.19	29.53	88.22
20.	Tripura	10	1	1.20	1.2	3.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3350	755	717	659	2131
22.	West Bengal	490	65	19.07	53.25	137.32
	Total States	7955	1398	1369.73	1434.48	4202.21
	Total U.Ts.	45	2	3.00	7.21	12.21
	ALL INDIA TOTAL :	8000	1400	1372.73	1441.69	4214.42

Provision of Drinking Water in Rural Areas

1170. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress made in providing safe drinking water is far from satisfactory and presents a discouraging picture especially in rural areas in spite of a national water supply programme having been launched in 1954 ; and

(b) if so, the details of steps to provide drinking water to all problem villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Since 1972-73, as a result of larger investments made in the rural water supply sector, about 95,000 problem villages were provided with safe drinking facilities by March, 1980. Further, as a result of the high priority accorded to the supply of drinking water to all problem villages by its inclusion in the New 20-Point Programme as also the higher outlays in the Sixth Plan for the programme, more than one lakh problem villages have been provided with drinking water facilities during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, according to information so far received from the State Governments. The progress has, therefore, been substantial and satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

Villages Unconnected by Roads

1171. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in each State and Union Territory as on April, 1981 not connected by roads ;

(b) how many of them in each State and Union Territory remained as such on April 1, 1983 ;

(c) what is the national average of length of roads per hundred sq. kilometer and the names of States below this average ; and

(d) details of special scheme to bring such below-average States to the National average level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The national average length of rural roads (with which this Ministry is concerned) per hundred sq. kilometer of area is not available in the Basic Road Statistics of India, maintained by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport. The question of indicating the names of states below such an average in respect of rural roads does not, therefore, arise. While funds earmarked in the state plans for rural road development (being a part of the Minimum Needs Programme) are not to be diverted to other use, the adequacy of resources provided for rural roads development in each state's plan is dependent on the size of the state's annual plan and the inter-se priorities for development. There is no central scheme for development of rural roads.

STATEMENT

	State/Union Territory	No. of villages not connected by all weather roads (Provisional) as on : 1.4.1981	1.4.1983@
	1.	2.	3.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16604	16539
2.	Assam	10993	10247
3.	Bihar	48472	47393
4.	Gujarat	9584	8144
5.	Haryana	173	130
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10536	10117
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2772	2697
8.	Karnataka	19423	18960
9.	Kerala	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	56811	55748
11.	Maharashtra	26479	23822
12.	Manipur	1555	1538
13.	Meghalaya	2399	2235
14.	Nagaland	336	332
15.	Orissa	53889	53364
16.	Punjab	187	176
17.	Rajasthan	28018	27525
18.	Sikkim	273	243
19.	Tamil Nadu	11517	10875

1		2	3
20.	Tripura	3473	2978
21.	Uttar Pradesh	103480	102855
22.	West Bengal	21204	20824
23.	A. & N. Islands	145	145
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3463	3463
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	16
27.	Delhi	2	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	33	32
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	592	584
31.	Pondicherry	47	21
	Total	432477	421024

Source : Annual Plan 1983-84 documents of States/Union Territories and Planning Commission.

@ Based on anticipated number of villages covered during 1982-83.

Food Production

1172. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of foodgrains in the last crop (food-grain wise separately)

(b) how much and what foodgrains are proposed to be imported and at what price ; and

(c) what is the minimum price of foodgrains Government propose to pay to Indian Agriculturists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The production of foodgrains during 1982-83 has been provisionally estimated as under :-

Production of Foodgrains

(Million tonnes)

Commodity	*Production* (Provisional advance estimates)
Rice	45.8
Wheat	41.6
Coarse cereals	27.5
Pulses	11.9
Foodgrains	126.8

(b) Recently during 1983-84 the Government has contracted for import of 1.20 lakh tonnes of rice (including 70,000 tonnes from Thailand and 50,000 tonnes from Burma). The estimated F.O.B. cost of

imported rice from Thailand is US dollars 15.55 million and from Burma US dollars 9.63 million. As regards the future, the Government always keeps open its option to import foodgrains, as and when considered necessary and feasible.

(c) The procurement/minimum support prices for different foodgrains fixed for 1983-84 marketing season are as under :-

Procurement/Minimum support prices of Foodgrains for 1983-84

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	Price announced by the Government.
Paddy	Common	132.00
Coarse cereals (Jowar, Bajra,		
Maize, Ragi)	F.A.Q.	124.00
Wheat	F.A.Q.	151.00
Barley	F.A.Q.	122.00
Pulses		
Gram	F.A.Q.	235.00
Arhar	F.A.Q	245.00
Moong	F.A.Q.	250.00
Urad	F.A.Q.	245 00

Losses in Irrigation Projects due to low Water Rate

1173. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the irrigation projects are suffering heavy losses annually due to the low water rates ;

(b) if so, the approximate loss suffered annually ;

(c) whether any defective has been issued to the State Governments to increase the water rates ;

(d) if so, what is the response from the States ; and

(e) what further steps are being taken to solve the problem and reduce the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Water rates realised in the various States are reported to be not able to meet even the working costs of the irrigation systems. The approximate loss annually is around Rs. 400 crores.

(c) In the Fifth Conference of State Ministers for Irrigation, held in November 1980, the inadequancy of the water rates to meet the operational and maintenance costs of irrigation projects was discussed and it was resolved that water rates may be increased in suitable phases to meet initially the operation and maintenance charges and as soon as possible, a part of the interest on the capital investment made on the project.

(d) and (e) Since then, three States have revised the water rates upwards in 1981. The rates in two states are already quite high. But even with the upward revision, it is reported that the revenue realised is not sufficient to meet the O & M expenses plus 1 percent return on capital as envisaged.

Import of wheat from other wheat zone for Internal Consumption

1174. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is well established policy of Government to allow people to import wheat for their own annual consumption from one wheat Zone to another provided they own agricultural land in the former and reside in the latter ;

(b) if so, the details of the policy ;

(c) whether Government will issue instructions to the Food Department or the concerned Department of all the States to issue such permits to the applicants without unnecessary delay ; and

(d) if no such policy exists, the reasons therefor and whether Government will adopt such a policy soon in order to allow agriculturist families to consume wheat of their own produce ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has not imposed any zonal restriction on the movement of wheat during 1983-84 marketing season. However, in the interest of proper food management, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to regulate movement of wheat to places outside the State or from one area to another within the State, if the situation demands.

(c) and (d) Since the modalities for regulating the inter-State and intra-State movement of wheat have been left to the State Governments in the interest of proper food management, it is for them to decide whether to permit agriculturists to take the wheat produced by them out of the State for their own consumption.

Social Forestry to the Benefit of Big Farmers

1175. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the social forestry designed to provide fuelwood and fodder for the poor are instead becoming a source of quick money for big farmers ; and

(b) if so, details of the action being contemplated by Government to stop it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The social forestry programmes are designed to provide fuel, fodder and other domestic needs of the rural population and the requirements of small scale and large scale industries. The implementation of the programme is constantly reviewed and appropriate corrective measures are taken wherever found necessary.

D. P. A. P. in Bihar

1176. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Drought Prone Areas programme is on paper in Bihar ;

(b) if not, the details of the schemes taken up in Bihar under the programme during last three years and the achievements thereon ;

(c) whether Bihar Government have sought any help from the Central Government for the upliftment of such areas ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) During the last three years schemes relating to development of agriculture, irrigation, afforestation and animal husbandry have been taken up under the Drought Prone Areas Programme in Bihar. Expenditure of more than Rs. 23 crores has been incurred on these schemes during this period. Yearwise major achievements of the programme are given below :—

Year	*Physical Achievements*		*(in Hect.)*
	Irrigation potential created	Afforestation and pasture development	Soil and moisture conservation
1980-81	1618	5915	8800
1981-82	17177	17729	9060
1982-83 (December, 1982)	18941	8770	5248

Funds to the extent of 50% of the cost are already being provided as Central share to the State for the programme. During the last three years Rs. 876. 63 lakhs have been released to the State for the programme.

Central Aid for Development of Irrigation work in Backward Areas

1177. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether to ensure the development of backward areas priorities of Central assistance for irrigation works will be changed in favour of backward areas ; and

(b) if so, what will be the actual allocations for irrigation schemes in the background areas in the present Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Central Plan assistance is not related to any individual project or sector. However, State Governments have been advised to accord priority, particularly in the case of new projects to drought prone, tribal and backward areas.

Seminar on Kharif Production

1178. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka had sought more powers for the States so as to enable them to fix prices of agricultural produce ;

(b) if so, whether a two-day seminar on kharif production for the south zone comprising representatives from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka was organised by the Union Ministry of Agriculture at Bangalore on 20 June, 1983 ;

(c) if so, what were the subjects discussed in the seminar and whether Union Government have accepted the views expressed by the Chief Minister ; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During his Address to the participants of Zonal Kharif Production Seminar for the Southern States held at Bangalore on the 20th and 21st June, 1983, the Chief Minister of Karnataka mentioned about the necessity for delegation of more powers to the States including the powers to fix the prices of agriculture commodities.

(b) The Seminar was organised jointly by the Central Government, Karnataka Government and IFFCO.

(c) The following subjects were discussed in the 2 days seminar :—

(i) Availability of agricultural inputs with special reference to fertilizers/

seeds/credit for increased agricultural production ;

(ii) Package of practices on rice and rain-fed agriculture ;

(iii) Cooperatives in the services of farmers ;

(iv) Development of small & marginal farmers.

(d) The Government of India have already set up a Commission for examining the Centre—State relations. If Government of Karnataka have any suggestion in respect of powers of the State, they will perhaps present their case to the Commission in writing.

Rural Development Schemes Launched by Voluntary Agencies

1179. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some voluntary agencies have launched rural development schemes in the country ;

(b) if so, the name of those voluntary agencies ;

(c) the name of the States where rural development schemes have been launched by those voluntary agencies ;

(d) the year since when those schemes have been launched ; and

(e) what progress has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATH MISRA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) This Ministry does not maintain information on the names of all voluntary agencies launching rural development schemes in the country excepting those agencies which avail financial assistance for taking up pilot projects involving people's participation under the Central sector scheme of this Ministry. The names of such organisations which have been sanctioned assistance under the above Central Sector Scheme are given in Annexure I. *Laid on the table of the House. (Placed in the Library. See No. LT 6779/83)*

(c) The names of the States where pilot projects of rural development have been sanctioned to the voluntary organisations under the Central sector scheme of this Ministry are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) The Central sector schemes was introduced during the 5th Five Year Plan and the first batch of pilot projects under this scheme was sanctioned in the year 1977-78.

(e) The year-wise number of projects sanctioned to the voluntary organisations under this scheme during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is 11, 5, 8, 22, 21 and 81 respectively.

Sweetening Agents Used in Aerated Water

1180. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to Part II (D), (E) and clause (9A) of Fruit Products Order, 1955 and state :

(a) the names of each natural and/or synthetic sweetening materials used in the manufacture of Thril, Sprint (FPO 5200) ; Thumsup (FPO 5238) ; Campa Cola, Appela, Campa, Tripp, Cola Lite, Campa Orange (FPO 31) ; Gold Spot, Limca (FPO 2905) ; Funday (FPO 1938) ; Tingler (FPO 2380) ; Rasika (FPO 4000) and Double Seven ;

(b) what is the proportion/percentage of fruit juice/pulp, sugar, other specified natural sweetening materials, sacharine, other specified synthetic sweetening materials in

each of the above soft drinks; and

(c) what are the details of the tast report/documents on the basis of which the above percentages are stated and the date, and particulars of analyser for each report/document?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c) : A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The position regarding natural and/or synthetic materials used in the manufacture of products by Fruit Products Order, 1955 licensces referred to in the question is given below :—

Licence No.	*Products*	*Sweetening Agented used*		*Fruit Juice/ pulp content*
		Natural	*Synthetic*	
FPO-5200	Thril	Sugar — 9.7%	Nil	Nil
	Sprint	Sugar — 10.38%	Nil	Nil
FPO-5238	Thums Up	Sugar — 9.50%	Nil	Nil
FPO-31	Campa Cola	Sugar — 9.8%	Nil	Nil
	Campa	Sugar — 9.98%	Nil	Nil
	Tripp	Sugar — 9.75%	Nil	Nil
	Cola Lite	Sugar — 7.5%	Sacobarine 91-95 parts per million	Nil
	Campa Orange	Sugar — 10.35%	Nil	Nil
	Appela	Sugar — 6 to 7%	Nil	Nil About 50%
FPO-2905	Gold Spot	Sugar — 10.50%	Nil	Nil
	Limca	Sugar — 9.76%	Nil	Nil
FPO-2380	Tingler	Sugar — 10.32%	Nil	Nil
	Double Seven Cola	Sugar — 9.78%	Nil	Nil
	Double Seven Orange	Sugar — 11.72%	Nil	Nil
FPO-1938	Funday	Sugar — 8-9%	Nil	About 15%

1	2	3	4	5
FPO-4000	*Rasika*			
	(i) Mango, Guava & Pineapple Drinks	Sugar — 8-9%	Nil	About 15%
	(ii) Apple Juice	Sugar — 1 to 2%	Nil	About 85%

2. The position indicated above is based on the reports of analysis of check samples carried out in the Food Analysis Laboratory, New Delhi of the Department of Food and reports of the factory inspections carried out under the Order during the period March, 1983 to July, 1983.

Shelf of Projects, Punjab

1181. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of 'Shelf of Projects' submitted by punjab Government to Central Government during 1982 and 1983 (upto 30-6-1983) and the districts it covers; and

(b) the assistance rendered or proposed to be given by Central Government during the current Year for the execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA):

(a) under national guidelines the shelf of projects and the annual action plan of works to be taken up for execution in the districts during the year has to be prepared and approved by the District Rural Development Agency. The approval of the Central Government to either the shelf of projects or the annual action plan for each district is not required. In view of this, the question of Punjab Government submitting shelf of projects for all districts for the consideration and approval of Central Government does not arise.

(b) For implementation of NREP in Punjab, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 275 lakhs is proposed to be given during the year 1983-84. Against this, an amount of Rs. 151. 25 lakhs has already been released to the State Government for the first two quarters of the year.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu Under DPAP

1182. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be Pleased to state :

(a)Whether Government of Tamilnadu have requested Government of India to revoke the decision of stopping assistance under the Drought Prone Areas Programme; and

(b) if so, what is the response of Government of India to that request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu requested

the Government of India to reinclude the blocks of Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri disricts, excluded from the programme from 1982-83 on the recommendations of the Task Force on the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme. As these areas have attained a reasonable degree of immunity against drought, it was considered not desirable to include them again under the DPAP.

Project Plan Drawn for M. P. by NDDB

1183. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plaeased to state :

(a) the project plan drawn for Madhya Pradesh State by the National Dairy Development Board during the Operation Flood-II period ;

(b) the assessment and achievements of the operation of the N. D. D. B. in Madhya pradesh during the Fifth five Year Plan and targets to be achieved during the remaining period;

(c) whether the Districts of Rajgarh, Gune, Vidisha and Shajahpur of Madhya pradesh are rich in cattlewealth ;

(d) the development plan drawn by the N. D. D. B, for such cattle-rich Districts ; and

(e) how does N. D. D. B. plan to link Madhya pradesh with the National Milk Grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: (a) The perspective plan for Dairy Development under O.F. II in Madhya Pradesh has the following salient features:-

i) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 56. 96 Crores.

ii) It is expected to cover 29 districts and organise about 3840 Dairy Cooperation Societies.

iii) Creation of 6.80 lakh litres milk processing facility per day,

iv) Coverage of about 11.17 lakhs milch animals under technical inputs Programme.

(b) The madhya pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation was set up in 1975 to implement the International Development Association assisted Dairy Development project in 9 districts of Madhya pradesh. The National Dairy Development Board was engaged as a consultant for the implementation of this project.

The Operation Flood-II project commenced in October, 1980 in Madhya Pradesh and hence there was no question of operation and achievements of N.D.D.B. in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The districts of Rajgarh, Vidhisha and Shajahpur are comparatively having better potential for mik production than Gune and have been included under Operation Flood-II. The preparation of district-wise plans is to be undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh Dugdha Mahasangh (Sahakari) Maryadit which is the implementing agency for this project in Madhya Pradesh.

A 10,000 litres per day Chilling Centre in Shajahpur district is being expanded to 20,000 litres per day and in Rajgarh district one Chilling Centre of 20,000 litres per day is being set up. In addition to these facilities, 124 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been organised in the districts of Rajgarh, Shajahpur & Vidisha. The establishment of more Dairy Cooperative Societies in these districts is envisaged after village surveys, which are in progress.

(e) The surplus milk from Madhya Pradesh is currently being sent to Delhi forming a part of National Milk Grid.

हरिनगर में हुडको पैटर्न के एल० आई० जी० फ्लैटों के लिए वसूल किए जाने वाले मूल्य

1184. **श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में हुडको पैटर्न के एल० आई० जी० फ्लैटों का कारपेट कवर्ड क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उनका मूल्य क्या है ;

(ख) हरिनगर डी० टी० सी० डिपो के सामने हरिनगर में "ए" और "बी" पाकेटों में 112 फ्लैटों में से प्रत्येक का कारपेट क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उसमें से प्रत्येक के लिए कितना मूल्य वसूल किया जाता है ;

(ग) मूल्य से अधिक राशि वसूल करने के क्या कारण हैं और अतिरिक्त राशि की वसूली के लिए सम्बन्धित एसोसियेशन द्वारा दिये गये पत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री माहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (घ) तक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Villages in M. P. Affected due to Navagam Dam

1185. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Press reports appeared in the Swadesh (Hindi) dated 11 July, 1983 where in it has been stated that 267 villages of Madhya Pradesh have been affected due to the Navagam Dam and likely to wash away inspite of the fact that Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat States have declared a number of schemes for the development of these villages but no useful result achieved so far; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Sardar Sarovar Project (Navagam Dam) is a joint venture of the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan estimated to cost Rs. 4240 crores with an irrigation potential of 17.92 lakh hectares and hydropower installation of 1450 MW. The Gross storage capacity of reservoir is 7.67 million acre feet. Such a large project would naturally involve large submergence by the huge reservoir thus formed. Taking into consideration the magnitude of the problem involved in rehabilitating the persons likely to be displaced, the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal in its award has dealt with in depth, specifying the scale and extent of rehabilitation measures to be provided to the affected persons.

The Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee (SSCAC) constituted according to the award to plan and oversee the various construction and connected activities of the project has set up a Rehabilitation sub group with Secretary (Revenue Department) Madhya Pradesh, Secretary (Revenue Department) Gujarat, Secretary (Revenue and Forests Deptt.) Maharashtra and Chief Engineer, Sardar Sarvoar Project as members to study in detail the problem of uniform implementation of norms for Rehabilitation as given by the Narmada Tribunal and to suggest measures thereof.

This sub-group in its interim report has indicated that 182 villages in Madhya Pradesh would be affected by the reservoir when

formed. It has recommend liberalisation of rehabilitation norms over and above those suggested by the Tribunal and also ragarding preparation of a master net work programme with details of operation wise break up for land acquisition, rehabilitation, payment of compensation and creation of infrastructural facilities like roads, school buildings, dispensary, seed-store, Panchyat Ghar, children park, village pond and also phased evacuation of villages according to the rise in water level of the reservoir at the end of successive construction year as per construction programme decided by the SSCAC. It has also been reported that no population in Madhya Pradesh would be affected till the reservoir level reaches +350 ft. which is likely to be attained in the eighth year of construction (1987-88).

बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए समिति का गठन।

1186. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या **कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समिति ने देश के बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इम समिति ने अब तक देश के किन-किन भागों का दौरा किया है और किन-किन भागों का दौरा किया जाना है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और इस बारे में कितना व्यय किया जाना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ (क) से (ग) : प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति राहत के लिए कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग, केन्द्रीय विभाग होने के नाते, बाढ़, सूखे आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्राभावित राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग का जायजा लेने के लिए अन्त: मंत्रालय केन्द्रीय दलों को भेजता है। ऐसे दल प्रभावित राज्य से विस्तृत ज्ञापन प्राप्त होने पर भेजे जाते हैं। 1983-84 के दौरान बाढ़ सम्बंधी अब तक ऐसा कोई दल नहीं भेजा गया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Suicide by Woman Worker in ICAR

1187. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman worker leapt to death in ICAR, a counterpart of University Grants Commission ;

(b) if so, full facts of the case and similar earlier instances of scientists/non-scientists in ICAR New Delhi, ASRB, IARI and other institutes ; and

(c) reasons for this sad situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A lady Assistant working in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research allegedly committed suicide on 14.7.1983 by jumping from the 4th floor of Krishi Bhavan. Her suicide is reported to be due to private reasons Prior to this incident, two employees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research allegedly committed suicide by jumping from Krishi Bhavan. One ICAR employee working in the Agricultural Scientists' Recruritment Board committed suicide by jumping from Nirmal Tower. None of these cases are reported to be due to any official or service conditions but took place due to personal reasons only. Hence it is not correct to say that the situation is sad.

As regards employees of Institutes under the ICAR who allegedly committed/suicide by jumping from Institute building, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the ICAR is not a counterpart of the University Grants Commission but is an entirely separate organisation under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

Tapping of Minor Forest Produce

1188. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider that despite minor forest produce (MFP) having already been identified as an important role in tribal economy, only a small percentage of total potential of minor forest produce in the country is being tapped ;

(b) if so, whether in conformity with recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, product-wise survey, proper method of collection and grading, improving resource base, developing a system of marketing and distribution, ensuring proper processing and utilisation of minor forest produce are proposed to be undertaken;

(c) if so, details in respect of and the time frame proposed therefor; and

(d) when will NCA's recommendations with regard to creation of product-wise corporations in rich forest States and national organisation for tackling different matter connected with marketing intelligence, export etc, of minor forest produce be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Ministry has called for status papers from the States on the points mentioned in the Question.

(c) and (d) This Ministry proposes to hold a conference of the concerned States shortly on the subject and consider the issues of resources, collection, transport, storage, marketing and processing of minor forest produce.

Soyabean Processing Industry

1189. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the soyabean processing industry in India is in throes, of a capacity crisis due to the wide gap between the current agricultural production of soyabean ; and

(b) if so, the details in the regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND FOOD AND IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The production of soyabean during 1982-83 has been estimated to be of the order of 4.5 lakh tonnes. As against this, Letters of Intents/Industrial Licences with a total annual capacity of around 6.5 lakh tonnes for soyabean processing have been issued so far. However, these units are yet to go into production. Besides, around 2.5 lakh tonnes of soyabean have been processed by the solvent extraction units in the last year. These units, can also process other oil bearing materials such as cotton seed, rice bran etc.

Sub-Standard Baby Food

1190. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the baby foods manufactured by the Indian manufacturers contain time expired imported milk products (gift and commercial) which renders baby foods marketed time barred in accordance with food standards in force and if so reasons for marketing such baby foods in the country (clarity of Bombay, 17-7-1983) ; and

(b) what action Government have taken/proposed against the offenders who have been importing milk powders at low prices and also receiving these under operation Flood I and II incorporating these into baby foods and making huge profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) There are no commercial imports of milk powder since 1975-76. The Indian Dairy Corporation is not supplying any skim milk powder to Baby Food manufacturers out of the gift commodities received by it as per the policy approved by the Government.

Ground Rent and House Tax on Janata & LIG Flats of DDA

1191. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the ground rent and House Tax in respect of Janata and LIG DDA flat owners in order to provide relief to these poor sections of society ;

(b) if so, facts thereof ; and

(c) if not, what are the basis and justification for treating these categories of allottees at par with DDA flat owners of MIG and HIG flats?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that there is no proposal for abolition of house tax in respect of Janata and LIG DDA flats. As regards abolition of ground rent, the general question of abolition or modification of lease system in respect of residential leases in Delhi is being examined by the Government.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has intimated that all lands and buildings within the MCD area are assessable to property tax under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act and there is no question of making any distinction between different kinds of flats in the matter of levy of property tax.

Wheat Production

1192. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat production is fixed as 41.5 million tonnes, 1.5 million tonnes more than the earlier estimate of 40 million tonnes ;

(b) if so, whether this will be 10 p.c. higher than the previous record output of 137.8 million tonnes bagged last year ;

(c) whether ultimately rains have done great damage to the standing kharif crops ;

(d) if so, whether in view of the untimely monsoon has led a shortage of wheat production in the country during current year ; and

(e) what will be the total requirement of wheat and to what extent it will be met by importing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Production of wheat during the year 1982-83 is currently assessed at 41.6 million tonnes, which is about 10% higher than the previous year's record output of 37.8 million tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The total requirement of wheat depends on demands made by the States, mills' requirements, open market sales, etc. Since the extent of open market sales depend

on a number of factors like the availability of substitutable foods, their relative prices, income elasticity, growth in population, etc., it is difficult to precisely estimate the total demand as also import requirement, if any.

Procurement Only by F.C.I. to Reduce Losses Suggested

1193. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated June 15, 1983 under the caption "procurement only by F.C.I. to reduce losses suggested" ;

(b) whether 10 points of economy/ improvement have been suggested by a very senior officer of the Corporation ;

(c) whether each of these suggestions have been considered ; and

(d) those accepted for implementation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The views expressed in the article are those of the writer. The suggestions may be taken up by Government for consideration if recommended by Food Corporation of India after proper examination.

Report of Project Officer, Muzaffarnagar on Spurious Fertilizers.

1194. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project Officer at Muzaffarnagar had sent a letter to Government suggesting a 15 point programme to check the manufacture of spurious fertilizers being manufactured in the fictious companies by the anti-national manufacturers of spurious fertilizer ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to implement those suggestions ;

(c) the details of the results of testing of 98 samples, collected by a survey team, appointed last year by his Ministry out of which 57 samples were found of sub-standard quality ; and

(d) the full details of various measures adopted and steps taken by Government for the immediate implementation of these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Technical Officers of the Central Fertilizer Quality Control & Training Institute collected 60 samples from different districts of U.P. On analysis, 22 of the samples were found sub-standard. The reports of analysis have been forwarded to the State Govt. of U.P. for further action as the State Govt. is entrusted with the enforcement of Fertilizer Control Order.

(d) Does not arise.

गोपाल टावर के निर्माण की अनुमति

1195. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गोपाल टावर के मालिकों ने इस बिल्डिंग के निर्माण के लिए सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारी से बैधानिक अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली थी और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : जी, हां ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि प्लाट नं० 25, राजेन्द्र प्लेस, नई दिल्ली के स्वामी ने स्वीकृत हेतु भवन नक्शे 30 मार्च, 1978 को प्रस्तुत किये थे तथा उन्हें 26 जुलाई, 1978 को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था । कतिपय शर्तों के अधीन तहखाने, भूमितल, मैज तल तथा 13 ऊपरी तलों के लिए नक्शे स्वीकृत किये गये थे । (1 से 13 तलों तक) महत्वपूर्ण शर्तों में से कतिपय शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं ।

(1) तहखाने में ट्रांसफार्मर कक्ष की व्यावस्था डेसू की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार की जाएगी ।

(2) लिफ्टें भारतीय मानक संस्थान संहिता में निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार होंगी ।

(3) सभी अग्नि सुरक्षा तथा अग्नि सुरक्षा उपाय भवन की चौड़ाई तथा ऊँचाई पर आधारित वर्गीकरण के अनुसार किए जायेंगे । भवनों पर दखल की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी । तथा कोई भी दखल अथवा पूर्णता प्रमाण पत्र तब तक नहीं दिया जाएगा जब तक कि इन आवश्यकताओं का अनुपालन नहीं किया जाता है । तथा अग्नि सुरक्षा प्रमाण-पत्र उपलब्ध नहीं कर लिया जाता है ।

(4) लिफ्ट निर्माता कम्पनी तथा मुख्य अग्नि अधिकारी, दिल्ली नगर निगम से लिफ्टों की क्षमता तथा आकार के बारे में एक प्रमाणपत्र तथा नक्शों के आवश्यक ब्यौरे प्रस्तुत किये जाने चाहिए । भवन नक्शों पर मुख्य अग्नि अधिकारी द्वारा विचार किया था जिसने भवन में वैट राइजर पद्धति, अग्नि शामकों, अग्निरोधी दरवाजों, अग्नि के खतरे की घंटी पद्धति आदि की व्यवस्था जैसी बहुत सी शर्तों/अपेक्षाओं के अधीन भवन नक्शे की स्वीकृति की सिफ़ारिश की थी ।

Forest Policy For Tribal Areas

1196. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the Forest Policy, adopted by his Ministry for Tribal Areas and the guidelines issued to the States for implementation;

(b) when this policy was adopted and since when the States started the execution of the policies, State-wise in details;

(c) how far the tribal areas and the people benefited by this policy so far; and

(d) whether some States have adopted this policy of their own on the basis of the guidelines and if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) The Forest Policy is under revision. It Provides to safeguard the interests of the tribals so as to ameliorate their economic conditions and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation.

Some aspects of forest administration needing special attention in this connection are : Elimination of middle-men from the midst of tribals and promotion of cooperative endeavours for passing on the benefits directly.

Felling of Forest Trees in Kerala

1197. SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the felling of forest trees on a large scale in Kerala has affected adversely the ecology of Kerala and even the rain fall ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to prevent this felling of forest trees on a large scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The diversion of about 189000 ha. of forest area for various purposes has adversely influenced the ecology of Kerala. However, there is no conclusive evidence to prove that it is responsible for low rain fall in Kerala.

(b) Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 no State Government or other authority shall make, except with prior approval of the Central Government, any order directing that any reserved forest shall cease to be reserved, or that any forest land may be used for any non-forest purpose.

The Government of Kerala have also issued an Ordinance entitled 'The Kerala Preservation of Trees and Regulation of Cultivation in Hill Areas Ordinance, 1983' to provide for regulation of the cutting and destruction of trees in the State of Kerala and for the regulation of cultivation of land in the hill areas in the State.

Drougt in Kerala

1198. SHRI A. K. BALAN :
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be Pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount of loss incurred by Kerala due to the unprecedented drought;

(b) how much amount Kerala has demanded as drought assistance;

(c) how much amount has been allotted to Kerala;

(d) whether this is to be deducted from next year plan allotment; and

(e) whether any provision is made for financial compensation for the drought hit farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) According to the supplementary memorandum submitted by the Government of Kerala, the estimated amount of loss on account of drought is placed at Rs. 98.44 crores.

(b) The Government of Kerala had requested for an assistance of Rs. 229.60 crores.

(c) The State has been sanctioned a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 36.77 crores.

(d) The assistance is given in the form of advance plan assistance which is adjusted in the ensuing 5 years.

(e) The policy of the Government is to rehabilitate the farmers only and not to compensate them.

चावल के आयात के लिए थाईलैंड से करार

1199. **श्री जगपाल सिंह :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक** पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने थाइलैंड से अभी हाल में 20 हजार टन चावल के आयात के लिये कोई करार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो करार की मुख्य शर्तें और चावल का कुल मूल्य क्या है :

(ग) उक्त करार के अनुसार पहली खेप कब तक भारत पहुंच जायेगी और उसमें कितना चावल प्राप्त होगा;

(घ) क्या भारत खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो गया है और क्या चावल के आयात से इसकी पुष्टि होती है; और

(ङ) चावल आयात करने का मुख्य प्रयोजन क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) हाल ही में, थाईलैंड से 70,000 मी० टन चावल का आयात करने का ठेका किया गया है ।

(ख) थाईलैंड के सप्लाईकर्ताओं के साथ किए गए क्रय ठेकों की प्रमुख शर्तें नीचे दी जाती हैं :

(1)	ठेकाबद्ध कुल मात्रा	70,000 मीटरी टन
(2)	चावल की किस्म	थाई सफेद चावल 25 प्रतिशत टोटा (सुपर)
(3)	जहाज तक निष्प्रभार लगाने और धुंआरने तक मूल्य रेंज	220 अमरीकी डालर से 224 अमरीकी डालर प्रति मी. टन तक ।
(4)	सुपुर्दगी अवधि	जुलाई-अगस्त, 1983

(ग) आशा है कि लगभग 20,000 मीटरी टन की पहली खेप अगस्त, 1983 में भारत पहुंच जाएगी ।

(घ) और (ङ) चावल के सरकारी स्टाक की भरपाई करने की दृष्टि से चावल का आयात किया गया है चावल का आयात करने की आवश्यकता इसलिए पैदा हुई है क्योंकि सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है जिससे 1982-83 में चावल के उत्पादन पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा है ।

Request From Kerala Government For Additional Funds For Minor Irrigation Work

1200. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had requeited for additional funds of Rs. 38 crores for programme like supply of drinking water, well digging and minor irrigations works in that State ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have considered the request so far and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In March, 1983, the Government of Kerala submitted a Memorandum to the Ministry of Agriculture on the drought situation in the State, seeking total assistance to the tune of Rs. 229.60 crores for drought relief operations. The memorandum had sought assistance to the tune of Rs. 125.97 crores for drinking water supply and Rs. 54.34 for relief employment, including a provision of Rs. 22.54 crores for deepening of existing sources of minor irrigation like tanks, canals, strengthening of embankment, etc. Having considered the recommendations made by a Central team that visited the State, Government have sanctioned a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 15.65 crores for drinking water supply and Rs. 7.75 crores for relief employment.

Special Assistance Sought by Kerala for Drought

1201. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala have requested for a special assistance of Rs. 603 crores for rehabilitation of the cash crops lost due to the severe drought, to be spent on a phased programmes and an amount of Rs. 203 crores for drought relief ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Government of Kerala have requested for a special assistance of Rs. 603 crores for rehabilitation of the cash crops which includes Rs. 318.32 crores as Government share. Besides, the Government of Kerala has sought financial assistance on drought amounting to Rs. 229.60 crores.

(b) With a view to help the Government of Kerala to meet the situation arising out of drought, it has been decided to provide the following assistance :-

(i) An additional advance plan assistance of Rs. 1 crore in addition to the sum of Rs. 1.62 crores already provided during the current year. This amount can also be used for input subsidies for plantation crops ;

(ii) It has been decided to include coconut as an oilseed crop for the purpose of supply of minikits of seeds and fertilizers to help the growers during 1983-84 as a special case in Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers ;

(iii) The assistance @ Rs. 50,000/ per block being provided under the scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers for fruit and fuel plantations has been decided to be extended to crops like coconut, pepper, arecanut, spices and such other plantation crops ;

(iv) Funds for the second quarter for the scheme on Small and Marginal

Farmers were decided to be released immediately ;

(v) It was decided to allow the unspent balance, out of drought relief assistance granted to the Government of Kerala, to be utilised till 30th September, 1983 ;

(vi) It was decided to allocate an additional amount of Rs. 30 lakhs for the rehabilitation of root-wilt affected trees. The scheme is being financed by the Coconut Development Board and the amount of Rs. 30 lakhs represents Board's share ;

(vii) It has also been decided to provide the following additional assistance under the schemes, in Kerala, mentioned below :—

(a) Strengthening of Government nurseries for propagation of quality planting material.	Rs. 4.00 lakhs (Board's share)
(b) New Plantation of Coconuts in the areas affected by drought and in the area of the existing schemes of Coconut Development Board (additional) 500 ha to be planted.)	Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Board's share)

(viii) The expenditure sanctioned for drought relief for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 35.77 crores. Action on the above points has already been taken/initiated.

D.D.A. Self-Financing Flats in Janakpuri

1202. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1281 on 28 February, 1983 regarding instalments in respect of DDA self-financing flats in Janakpuri and state :

(a) whether the allottees of self-financing flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' were required by DDA to make advance payment of the second instalment along with the first instalment in March, 1982 rather than calling the second instalment after a lapse of six months as is the usual practice ;

(b) if so, the reasons that led the DDA to do so, in departure of its normal practice ; and

(c) since the flats are not now likely to be handed over to the allottees six months ahead of the stipulated period of two years from the draw of lot which was in February, 1982, as stipulated in the original scheme, will Government call upon the DDA to pay interest on the amount taken in advance at bank rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) The DDA has reported that the flats were offered to the public from the cancelled/un-allotted flats of the earlier release in July, 1981. Hence the instalement date for these flats also remained the same as that for the original allottees. This was also mentioned in the brochure.

(c) Interest @ 7% on the deposit become payable only for the period of delay after 2-1/2 years of the acceptance of the applicants under the scheme till the date of issue of final letter asking the allottees to take over the possession.

राज्यों को खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई

1203. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देशव्यापी सूखे और अकाल के कारण देश के 14 राज्य 1980-83 की अवधि में खाद्यान्न के अत्यधिक अभाव का सामना कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इन प्रभावित राज्यों की खाद्यान्न की मासिक मांग कितनी है और जनवरी, 1983 से आज तक उन्हें सप्लाई किए गए खाद्यान्न का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बिहार के छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगनों के खनिज क्षेत्रों की 1982-83 की खाद्यान्न की मांग और सप्लाई का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) 1980-83 की अवधि के दौरान, 1980-81 में 11 राज्यों, 1981-82 में 9 राज्यों और 1982-83 में 15 राज्यों ने सूखे की स्थिति के कारण केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया था। कुछेक राज्य सरकारों ने बढ़ती हुई मांगों के संदर्भ में केन्द्रीय भण्डार से खाद्यान्नों के अधिक आवंटन करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया था।

(ख) एक विवरण (उपाबंध) (सभामंडल पर रखा गया। (देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 6780/83)। जिसमें जनवरी, 1983 से अगस्त, 1983 की अवधि के लिए 15 सूखा ग्रस्त राज्यों के बारे में खाद्यान्नों की मांग, उनको किए गए आवंटनों और किए गए उठान का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय भण्डार से राज्य सरकारों को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटन किए जाते हैं और राज्यों के अन्दर वितरण करने का कार्य वे स्वयं करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश को आबंटित धनराशि

1204. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या **ग्रामीण** विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश में कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है और इसमें आदिवासी और हरिजन जनसंख्या अधिक है; और

(ग) इस राज्य को इसके पिछड़ेपन और आदिवासी और हरिजन जनसंख्या के आधार पर धनराशि आबंटित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र) (क) वर्ष 1980-81 से लेकर 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को किए गए वर्षवार आबंटन/बंटन निम्नलिखित हैं :

वर्ष	आबंटित केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि (लाख रुपये में)
1980-81	2727.26
1981-82	1320.00
1982-83	1704.50

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश नि:सन्देह पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है और इसमें आदिवासी तथा हरिजन जनसंख्या अधिक है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, विभिन्न राज्यों को एक फार्मूला के आधार पर आबंटन किए जाते हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत 75 प्रतिशत बल कृषि मजदूरों और सीमान्त किसानों की संख्या को दिया जाता है और 25 प्रतिशत बल निर्धनता के प्रभाव को दिया जाता है। इसलिए, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संसाधनों के वितरण में राज्य के पिछड़ेपन पर बल दिया जा रहा है। यदि विभिन्न जिलों में निर्धनता के प्रभाव के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो राज्यों द्वारा विभिन्न जिलों को संसाधन वितरित करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की जनसंख्या को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

Subernarekha Irrigation Project

1205. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of Subernarekha Irrigation Project of Bihar and Orissa ;

(b) what are the main contents of the tripartite agreement between West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa ;

(c) whether the Central Government are willing to bear the cost of flood component of Chandil Dam fully ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Inter-State Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (Bihar) and the Snbernerekha Irrigation Project (Orissa) have been techno-economically found viable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and recommended for its acceptance, subject to certain observations. These are under construction.

(b) As per tripartite agreement reached between the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal on 7th August, 1978 the 75% dependable availability of water at Kokpara has been assessed as 4.5 million acre feet and the three basin States have been allocated the following quantities :—

Bihar	...	3.2 Million acre feet.
Orissa	...	1.2 Million acre feet.
West Bengal	...	0.1 Million acre feet.
Total :	...	4.5 Million acre feet.

The allocation below Kokpara are as under :—

Bihar	...	0.27 Million acre feet.
Orissa	...	0.29 Million acre feet.
West Bengal	...	0.59 Million acre feet.
Total :	...	1.15 Million acre feet.

The three states propose to utilise their share of water in their areas.

(c) and (d) The question of providing loan assistance to State Government to bear the cost of flood component of Chandil Dam is under consideration with the Ministry of Irrigation in consultations with Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Survey by CWC to Asses Ultimate Irrigation Potential of States

1206. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no assessment by Central Government of the ultimate irrigation potential of different States since 1960 ;

(b) if so, whether CWC is unable or think it necessary to carry out a fresh survey of ultimate irrigation potential, present development of the potential and the balance potential in each State ; and

(c) if not, will Government ask the CWC to carry out such a survey immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The latest assessment of ultimate irrigation potential at 113 million hectares was made by Central Water Commission in 1977.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Agricultural Prices Commission Recommendations on Kharif Crops

1207. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commissions on Kharif crops ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b): The procurement/minimum support prices as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission and as announced by the Government for 1983-84 kharif crops are as under :

Procurement Prices of Kharif Cereals for 1983-84

Crop	Variety	Recommended by APC	(Rs. per quintal) Announced by Government
Paddy	Common	132.00	132.00
Jowar, Bajra	F.A.Q.	124.00	124.00
Maize & Ragi			

Minimum Support Prices for 1983-84

Arhar	F.A.Q.	245.00	245.00
Moong	F.A.Q.	250.00	250.00
Urad	F.A.Q.	245.00	245.00

1	2	3	5
Groundnut	In-Shell	315.00	315.00
Soyabean	Black	230.00	230 00
	Yellow	255.00	255.00
Sunflower Seed	F.A Q.	275.00	275.00
Kapas	(F-414/H-777)	400.00	400.00
(Raw Cotton)	(H-4)	527.00	527.00

बीजों का निर्यात

1208. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री टी. एस. नैगी :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा बीजों का निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बीजों के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्ष का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बीजों के निर्यात में निरन्तर गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) (क) जी हां।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बीज की निम्नलिखित मात्राओं का निर्यात किया गया था :

वर्ष	मात्रा (क्विंटल में)
1980-81	1,73,678
1981-82	29,093
1982-83	603

(ग) 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा किए जाने बाले बीजों के निर्यात में गिरावट का कारण यह था कि जलवायु सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों के कारण अच्छे| प्रमाणित बीजों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा और आन्तरिक मांग बढ़ गई थी। तथापि, 1982-83 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने रियात की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष उत्पादन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया। वे पहले ही बंगला देश के साथ लगभग 35,000 क्विंटल

गेहूं के बीजों और 400 क्विंटल आलू के बीजों के निर्यात का करार कर चुके है। वे चालू वर्ष के दौरान यमन को भी लगभग 1000 क्विंटल गेहूं के बीजों का निर्यात करने जा रहें है।

सौराष्ट्र में बांधों की हालत के संबंध में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की रिपोर्ट

1209. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या **सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने सौराष्ट्र में बांधों की हालत का अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल सौराष्ट्र, गुजरात भेजा था और यदि हां, तो इसने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को किस तारीख को प्रस्तुत की है;

(ख) इस दल ने सौराष्ट्र में कौन से क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया और दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या उन सिफ़ारिशों को लागू किया जा रहा है या नहीं; और

(ग) सौराष्ट्र के बांधों और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में पाई गई त्रुटियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) गुजरात सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधिकारियों के एक दल ने 20 से 23 जून के अभी हाल में आए तूफान के दौरान क्षतिग्रस्त हुए बांधों के सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी सलाह देने हेतु उनका निरीक्षण करने के लिए सौराष्ट्र का दौरा किया था। इस दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 16 जुलाई, 1683 को प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय दल ने पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी सौराष्ट्र में पाँच बाँधों, अर्थात् वरतु, फोइदारनेस, संखरोली, मुंजियासर तथा खोडियार का निरीक्षण किया था। इस दल ने जून, 1983 के तूफान को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जल-विज्ञान की पुनरीक्षा करने, उमड़ मार्ग की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने, पर्याप्त फ्री-बोर्ड की व्यवस्था करने, और अभिकल्प की पुनरीक्षा करने के सुझाव दिए हैं। समिति ने निगरानी, सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी निरीक्षणों तथा आपातकालीन कार्यों के आयोजन के सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के भी सुझाव दिए हैं।

गुजरात सरकार ने तूफान के दौरान क्षतिग्रस्त हुए बांधों की आपाती मरम्मत सम्बन्धी कार्रवाई पहले ही आरम्भ कर दी है। राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा सुझाए गए उस मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार दीर्घकालिक उपायों के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई भी पहले ही आरम्भ कर दी है क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) विगत समय में हुए वर्षापात के आधार पर बांध में उमड़ मार्ग की जिस क्षमता की व्यवस्था की गई थी, वह इस वर्ष जून, 1983 के दौरान आए अभूतपूर्व तूफान का मुकाबला करने के लिए अपर्याप्त थी।

Decline in per Capita Yield and per Capita Availability of Pulses

1210. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the per hectare yield of pulses has been coming down adversely affecting its per capita availability ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The yield and production of pulses have been showing a rising trend during the triennium 1979-82. The daily per capita net availability of pulses has also increased from 30.9 grams in 1980 to 38.6 grams in 1982.

(c) Steps being taken to further increase the production of pulses are as follows :

(i) introduction of pulses crop in irrigated farming systems ;

(ii) bringing additional area under :

(a) short duration varieties of urad, moong, etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season ; and

(b) cultivation of short duration varieties of moong in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and wheat.

(iii) multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds and distribution of seeds minikits ;

(iv) adoption of plant protection measures and use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobial culture etc.

Seepage in Dams

1211. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of skilled workmen and slackness in supervision are the main factors causing concern of seepage of water and posing threat to the safety of mostly newly constructed dams in India ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A symposium was recently convened by Central Board of Irrigation and Power on Seepage in Concrete and Masonry Dams from 1st to 3rd July 1983 which was attended to by experts in this field from all over the country. The general consensus in the symposium was that lack of skilled workmen for constructing stone masonry dams is also one of the factors for seepage in newly constructed masonry dams. Slackness in supervision also contribute to the problem However such seepage has so far not resulted in failure of any newly constructed dam.

गैर-कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए कृषि भूमि का अधिग्रहण

1212. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **ग्रामीण विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि गैर-कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि का अधिग्रहण बन्द किया जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र): (क) इस आशय के कुछेक सुझाव दिए गए हैं।

(ख) गैर-कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि के अधिग्रहण पर कानून के अधीन रोक लगाना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो गैर-कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए कृषि भूमि का अधिग्रहण वर्जित किया जाना चाहिए और जहां अपरिहार्य हो केवल न्यूनतम आवश्यक क्षेत्र ही अर्जित किया जाना चाहिए। कुछेक राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने सूचित किया है कि सभी सम्बन्धितों को उपयुक्त निर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

Non-Utilisation of Land Due to Shortage of Power and Diesel

1213. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to power and diesel shortage more than four million hectares of land remains un-utilised as pumps etc. cannot be used ;

(b) if so, what remedial steps are being taken to improve the situation soon ; and

(c) if no steps are being taken the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no report of diesel shortage and Government have not received any report about land remaining un-utilised on account of shortage of power for pumps etc.

(b) and (c) State Governments are already taking steps to supply power to rural areas, to the extent possible, from the power generated.

Norms of Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1214. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was set up headed by Shri B.C. Gangopadhyaya in 1981 to decide the norms of foodgrains buffer stock for the country in view of the increase in population and food requirements of the country ;

(b) if so, what were the suggestions made by the said committee ;

(c) whether Government have fulfilled the suggestions of the committee ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Food constituted a Technical Group on buffer stocks of foodgrains under the Chairmanship of the Food Secretary, Shri B.C. Gangopadhyaya, in April, 1981, to examine the feasibility of the buffer stocking policy of foodgrains.

(b) to (e) The Report of the Group is currently under consideration of the Government.

Permanent Solution to Control Brahmaputra River Floods

1215. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps proposed by Government to control the floods of the Brahmaputra river and to provide a permanent solution to the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The flood problem of

Brahmaputra Valley has been engaging the attention of both the State and the Central Government since long and flood control works in the form of new embankments, raising and strengthening of the existing embankments, improvement of drainage channels, sluices, town protection and anti-erosion works have been executed by the State Government The Government of India is also providing 100 per cent loan assistance to the State Government for flood control works since 1974-75 and Rs. 87 crores loan assistance has been provided to the State Government upto March 1983.

Appreciating the magnitude of the flood problem of the Brahmaputra Valley, the Central Government has constituted the Brahmaputra Board in December 1981 in pursuance of the Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980. The main function of the Brahmaputra Board is to prepare Master Plan for controlling floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra Vallery Keeping regard to the development and utilisation of the water resources of Brahmaputra basin for irrigation, hydro-power, navigation and other beneficial purposes. The Board has already taken up in hand its assigned activities.

Requirement of Improved Varieties of Seeds

1216. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated requirements of State Government for seeds of improved varieties during 1983-84 ; and

(b) the requirement of seeds by the State Governments and the production targets fixed by the National Seeds Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) At the beginning of 1983-84, the State Governments tentatively indicated their requirements of quality/certified seeds at 48.52 lakh quintals. Since then the demand for seeds has gone up. The target for distribution is, therefore, proposed to be increased to about 58 lakh quintals from the original target of about 51 lakh quintals. The National Seeds Corporation Ltd. have undertaken a production programme of certified seeds for about 10 lakh quintals during 1983-84.

Suspension of DDP in Kargil

1217. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Desert Development Programme was started in Leh and Kargil Districts in 1980 and it continued for three years before it was stopped for Kargil District except Zanskar ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for suspending the operation of the scheme in Kargil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) The Desert Development Programme was started in the district of Ladakh during 1977-78. The district was later bifurcated into Leh and Kargil districts. The programme continued in these areas till 1981-82. From 1982-83 it was withdrawn from the 4 blocks of Kargil district (other than Zanskar block) on the recommendations of the Task Force on the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme. According to the Task Force these areas receive, on an average, annual rainfall of around 640 mms. and they have substantial vegetation as well as irrigation. They, therefore, cannot be said to be cold desert areas.

Completion of Talkale Deve and Hemavathy-Bhadra Dams

1218. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report to the effect that Talkale Deve (an important component of the Saravathy

hydel project, a major sources of power in Karnataka) and Hemavathy-Bhadra Dam are not likely to be completed in time ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to Talkalale Dam, a component of Sharavathy Hydel Project, which has already been completed and is in operation. The Bhadra Dam has also been completed since long and irrigation system nearing completion.

Hemavathy Project is an unapproved scheme in the Cauvery basin pending clearance (for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters) on which the Karnataka State Government has been incurring expenditure from Non-Plan funds.

Construction of Flats under self Financing Schemes of D.D.A.

1219. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) names and number of places in the Capital where construction of flats is going on at present under DDA's Self Financing Schemes ; and

(b) funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Lower yield of Wheat and Paddy in the Country

1220. SHRI AHMAD MOHAMMED PATEL :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average production of wheat and paddy per hectare in wheat and rice producing countries ;

(b) what is the average production of wheat and paddy in India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the crop yield in India is one of the lowest ;

(d) if so, what are the reasons ; and

(e) what measures are being taken to increase the production of wheat and paddy in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Average per hectare yields of wheat and paddy in India and other major producing countries are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The low yields of wheat and paddy are due, inter-alia, to production under rain-fed conditions in large areas, inadequate application of improved varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. Yields of wheat have been showing an increasing trend, but are still lower than some of the other producing countries. Among the measures taken to increase production and yield of wheat and paddy in India are :-

(i) extension of irrigation ;

(ii) popularising high yielding varieties ;

(iii) intensive application of fertilizers and other inputs ;

(iv) dissemination and adoption of appropriate farming techniques ; and

(v) adoption of remunerative price policy and arrangements for purchase at support prices.

STATEMENT

Yield per hectare of Wheat and Paddy in major Producing Countries—1981

Country	Wheat yield (Kg./ha.)	Country	Paddy Yield (Kg./ha)
INDIA	1649	INDIA	2050
Argentina	1407	Bangladesh	1980
Australia	1362	Brazil	1362
Canada	2005	Burma	2661
China	1952	China	4237
France	4793	Egypt	5411
Iran	1055	Japan	5629
Italy	2736	Indonesia	3665
Pakistan	1640	Pakistan	2560
Romania	2748	Phillippines	2206
Spain	1279	Thailand	2079
Syria	1665	U.S.A.	5462
Turkey	1813	U.S.S.R.	3785
U.K.	5677	Vietnam	2239
U.S.A.	2321		
U.S.S.R.	1486		

सिक्किम में अकाल की स्थिति

1221. **श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :**
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में अकाल की स्थिति व्याप्त है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सिक्किम में गम्भीर अकाल की स्थिति है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सिक्किम सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य में स्थिति का आकलन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल भेजने का निवेदन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) 1982-83 में सूखे से 15 राज्य तथा एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ था और 1983-84 के दौरान 11 राज्यों तथा 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सूखे का प्रभाव बना रहा।

(ख) सिक्किम में सूखे की परिस्थितियां व्याप्त होने की अब तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

(ग) सिक्किम राज्य सरकार से किसी केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, अतः स्थिति का जायज़ा लेने के लिए दल भेजने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता है।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ग) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

New Land For Irrigation Under 20-Point Programme

1222. SHRI K. PRADHANT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be Pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have made any plan to bring new land under irrigation in the country under the 20-Point Programme ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the targets fixed, State-wise, particularly in the State of Orissa during the current financial year as well as during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A target of 14 million ha. was thought of under the 20 Point Programme subject to availability of additional funds. The Sixth plan target is to create 13.74 million hectares of additional irrigation potential.

(b) A Statement showing the targets of additional Potential Statewise during the current year (1983-84) as well as during the Sixth plan period is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Target of Irrigation potential

(in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Target for 1983-84	Sixth Plan Target
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	870
2.	Assam	41	226
3.	Bihar	342	1680
4.	Gujarat	122	453

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	65	298
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	28
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23	65
8.	Karnataka	96	715
9.	Kerala	58	303
10	Madhya Pradesh	180	1033
11.	Maharashtra	200	875
12.	Manipur	8	61
13.	Meghalaya	2	15
14.	Nagaland	2	10
15.	Orissa	98	660
16.	Punjab	99	410
17.	Rajasthan	141	482
18.	Sikkim	1	8
19.	Tamil Nadu	44	233
20.	Tripura	1	13
21.	Uttar Pradesh	661	4550
22.	West Bengal	63	687
Sub-Total States		2362	13675
Union Territories		8	66
GRAND TOTAL		2370	13741

Sharing of Premiun Due from Peasants for Crop Insurance

1223. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to share the premium due from farmers for crop insurance decided upon by Maharashtra Government during the current financial year ;

(b) if so the details of districts and crops selected for the purpose ; and

(c) When all the farmers in the State will be insured?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes. Under the present Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme, the Central Government provides subsidy to the extent of 25% towards premium payable by small and marginal farmers.

(b) Details of districts and crops selected in Maharashtra are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) The present Crop Insurance Scheme being implemented by the General Insurance Corporation is a pilot scheme on voluntary basis. It is primarily meant to evolve techniques suitable for transaction crop insurance on large scale on viable basis. Being a Pilot Scheme, question of covering all farmers does not arise at this stage.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Names of Districts and Crops Selected in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of District	Crops selected
1.	Thane	Paddy
2.	Raigad	Paddy
3.	Ratnagiri	Paddy
4.	Dhule	Paddy
5.	Pune	Paddy
6.	Kholhapur	Paddy, Jowar and Groundnut
7.	Nagpur	Paddy, Jowar and Cotton
8.	Dhulia	Jowar, Cotton and Groundnut
9.	Jalgaon	Jowar, Cotton and Groundnut
10.	Akola	Jowar
11.	Wardha	Jowar
12.	Chandrapur	Jowar

1	2	3
13.	Parbhani	Jowar and Groundnut
14.	Amravati	Jowar
15	Satara	Jowar
16.	Yeotmal	Cotton
17.	Buldana	Cotton
18.	Nasik	Groundnut
19.	Nanded	Jowar and Groundnut
20.	Osmanabad	Groundnut

Output of Seeds

1224. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raised seeds output target for Sixth Plan and if so, details of original targets, their fulfilment and present raise (financial Express 2.7.83) ; and

(b) the total annual needs of seeds in the country and the proposed target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Sixth Plan target for distribution of quality seeds is 54.01 lakh quintals. During 1982-83, it self achievement was 42.05 lakh quintals. On the basis of the annual growth rate during 1979-80 to 1982-83, it is estimated that in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan the target will be exceeded.

(b) At the beginning of 1983-84, the State Governments tentatively indicated their requirements of quality/certified seeds at 48.52 lakhs quintals. Since then the demand for seeds has gone up. The target for distribution is, therefore, proposed to be increased to about 58.0 lakh quintals from the original target of about 51.0 lakh quintals.

Sanctioning Establishment of Sugar Factories

1225. SHRI P. RAJA GOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned sugar factories this year ;

(b) if so, the number so sanctioned in each State ; and

(c) whether private sugar factories will also be sanctioned where co-operative venture is not possible and Government are not intending to start the factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five Letters of Intent have been issued so far during this year for establishing new sugar factories in the country as per details given below :-

State	No.
Punjab	2
U.P.	2
Tamil Nadu	1

(c) According to the guidelines issued for licensing *vide* Press Note dated 4th July '80. Licences are to be given on a preference basis to cooperative sector, followed by the public sector. The guidelines lay down that in the event of proposals not forthcoming in any particular area from the co-operative/the public sector, proposals from the private sector can also be considered. There is thus no bar to consider cases from the private sector for licensing subject to the condition mentioned above.

Amount sanctioned to I.C.A.R. Cattle Breeding Project in Harringhatta

1226. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the sub-headwise amount sanctioned year-wise for Sixth Plan period towards I.C.A.R. cattle breeding project in Harringhatta and corresponding amounts utilised also ye ar-wise and sub-head-wise ;

(b) the revenue receipt anticipated year-wise in Sixth plan period and actually realised ;

(c) what amount was released by I.C.A.R. year-wise for Harringhatta Cattle Project in Sixth Plan along with amount released and reasons if more or less amount was released than sanctioned ; and

(d) are there similar differences between sanctioned and released amounts common for other I.C.A.R. cattle project centres ; year-wise details for each centre for Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The information is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The information is given in Statement-II.

(d) There are some differences between the amount originally sanctioned and the amount released. The additional amou nt had to be sanctioned/released on receipt of demands from the Units to meet the serious conditions arising out of draughts.

STATEMENT I

Sub-Headwise Amount Sanctioned Year-wise for Sixth Plan Period towards I. C. A. R. Cattel Breeding Project in HarringhattaCentre

Heads of Expenditure	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Pay & Allowances	9,25,000	9,69,000	10,79,000	12,39,000	12,92,000
T.A.	3,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Contingencies Feed & Fodder.	12,00,000	9,00,000	9,50,000	10,00,000	10,50,000
Miscellaneous.	52,000	57,000	67,000	72,000	72,000
Non-recurring.	—	—	2,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000
TOTAL :	21,80,000	19,31,000	23,62,000	24,79,000	25,82,000

Amounts Utilised Year and Sub-Headwise at Harringhatta Centre

Pay & allowances	() This centre was trans- ()				
T.A.	() ferred from B.C.K.V.V., ()	8,85,413	22,19,048	—	—
	() Kalyani to State ()				
	() Government of West ()				
Contingencies Feed	() Bengal w.e.f. 1.9.1981. ()				
& Fodder	() No amount during ()	5,58,676	4,34,666	—	—
Miscellaneous	() 1980-81 was released				
Non-recurring		34,000	1,07,000	—	—
TOTAL :		14.78,089	27,60,714	—	—

STATEMENT II

Revenue Receipts Anticipated Year-wise in Sixth Plan Period and Actually Realised

Head of expenditure	1980-81	1881-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
Receipts anticipated	2,65,000	3,90,000	4,90,000	5,40,000	5,90,000	
Receipts realised	This Centre was transferred from B.C.K.V.V. Kalyani to the Govt. of West Bengal w.e.f. 1.9.81.	1,49,703	4,47,902	—	—	*This amount is only for the period from 1.9.81 to 31.3.82

Amounts Releaseable and Amounts Actually Realised in Sixth Plan

Amounts sanctioned	9,57,500	7,70,500	9,36,000	9,69,500	9,96,000	
Amounts released	This Centre was transferred from B.C.K.V.V. Kalyani to the Govt. of West Bengal w.e.f. 1.9.81. No amount during 1980-81 was released.	5,10,750**	9,36,000@	—	—	**Harringhatta Centre was transferred from B.C.K.V.V. Kalyani to the State Govt. of West Bengal w.e.f. 1.9.81. The sanctioned amount of I.C.A.R. share for this period i e. from 1.9.81 to 31.3.82 for this Centre is Rs. 5,10,750 which was released to the Centre in full and as such there is no difference in the amount releaseable and amounts released for this Centre for this period.

@This is being released.

Increase in off-take of Foodgrain

1227. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the off-take of foodgrains for Public Distribution System from the Central Pool has increased ;

(b) the Government's thinking in this regard ;

(c) whether Government are aware that this demand will increase further due to inadequate rainfall and the drought conditions which are prevailing over large part of the country ; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government are fully alive to the situation. With the good kharif production expected and in view of sufficient stocks of foodgrains available with the Government, the Government do not envisage any difficulty in meeting the reasonable requirements. Also efforts are being made to build up the stocks, by maximising procurement. Imports also are resorted to if and when considered necessary, after various circumstances are taken into account.

I. C. A. R. Panels

1228. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ICAR scientific panelwise list of Chairman/members and member secretary before 1979-80 and thereafter along with number of cess-fund supported schemes, proposed by each as its principal investigator ;

(b) how many of these proposals were rejected, got revised and were recommended and finally sanctioned along with title and amount and duration of sanction for each scheme with date of start ; and

(c) measures Government purpose to prevent misuse of membership previleges in the ICAR panels ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is not readily available and the same will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no bar on any chairman/member of a Scientific Panel being a Principal Investigator of a Cess Fund Scheme. However as a convention, when a proposal for such research schemes is considered by the panel, the concerned member is not present. Therefore, the question of misuse of membership privilege in ICAR Scientific Panels does not arise.

Talks with Bangladesh on Teesta waters

1229. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was meeting in this month (July 1983) between the representatives of the two countries, Bangladesh and India, on the question of sharing the waters of the Teesta ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting and the numbers of times meetings were held on this subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The question of sharing the waters of the Teesta has been recently under discussion in the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission since

the 15th meeting of the Commission. At the twenty-fifth meeting of the Commission held in Dhaka from 18th to 20th July, 1983, this subject was also discussed. It was recognised that the Teesta waters sharing will need to be based on intensive scientific studies on the lines already agreed upon at the 16th meeting of Commission. These studies will commence forthwith and be completed by the Joint Teesta committee before 1985 end. Pending completion of scientific studies, it was agreed in a spirit of friendship and good neighbourliness that an ad-hoc sharing of the Teesta flows during the dry season will be done. The agreed ad-hoc sharing of the flows of the Teesta will be 36% for Bangaldesh, 39% for India and remaining 25% unallocated. These ad-hoc shares and the unallocated portion are subject to re-allocation after the scientific studies are completed. The ad-hoc sharing arrangements would be valid till 1985 end. The Secretaries in charge of the two Governments would work out further details.

Guidelines Issued to States for Development of Small and Medium Towns

1230. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up details of the scheme for integrated development programme of small and medium towns in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the centrally sponsored scheme aims at developing these towns as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland and reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities ; and

(c) if so, whether guidelines issued to the States in this regard have already been accepted and implemented by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Approved projects in selected towns are under implementation on the basis of the guidelines issued for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Plan Estimates Submitted by Gujarat Government for Construction of Houses

1231. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Plan estimates and scheme have been submitted by Gujarat Government and various semi-Government and autonomous bodies, Housing Board etc. for the construction of house for poor, weaker sections and common men in various parts of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof submitted during 1.2.1980 to 30.6.83 ;

(c) how many houses have been ready during the above period and the amount spent on the same ;

(d) how many houses have been allotted out of them as per 20 Point Programme ; and

(e) how many are likely to be ready during 1983 and 1984 and will be given and allotted under 20 Point Programme to Adivasis and weaker sections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Chambal Water Dispute

1232. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts have been made by his Ministry and Central Water Commission to resolve the Chambal water dispute between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether the representatives of both the States have recently discussed this issue ,

(c) if so, what are the results thereof ; and

(d) what steps Central Government have taken in this regard to resolve the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) An inter-State meeting of the representatives of the irrigation Department of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan was recently convened by Union Irrigation Secretary on 4.6.83 to discuss problem relating to interception of catchment areas upstream of Gandhi Sagar in Madhya Pradesh. The following course of action was decided in the said meeting :—

(i) Central Water Commission would examine the hydrology of the Chambal basin on the basis of the data especially in the last 30 years, in association with the representatives of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(ii) Information on abstractions of Chambal waters right upto Kota should be mutually exchanged between the two States to sort out the differences, if any and to arrive at a reconciled figure.

(iii) Till a mutually acceptable decision is arrived at on these abstractions, Madhya Pradesh may not escalate the problem by proceeding with new works upstream of Gandhisagar Reservoir. Arising out of these decisions, the two States have initiated mutual discussions.

Assistance by World Bank for Upgradation of Households in Madhya Pradesh

1233. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had sanctioned assistance for upgradation of households in different cities in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details of the project ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government and other agencies would also contribute towards the project ; and

(d) the number of people to be benefited and nature of improvement generated from the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The World Bank has approved a loan of US Dollars 24.1 millions for the Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project. The project will be implemented over a period of 5 years commencing from 1st July, 1983. So far six cities namely Indore, Dewas Ujjain, Raipur, Durg and Bhilai have been included in the Project. In addition 4 medium towns would be selected during the project period.

(c) The total project cost of Rs. 47.68 crores is shared as under ;

Rs. in crores

(a)	World Bank (IDA loan) to be passed on through HUDCO)		
	—physical projects	17.20	
	—Technical assistance and front end fee	5.70	22.90
(b)	HUDCO loan		12.39

(c) Contribution from Government of Madhya Pradesh	12.39
Total :	47.68

(d) 66,500 families are expected to be benefitted by the projects taken up under the M.P. Urban Development Project. The M.P. Urban Development Project supports identified programme for :

—area development

—slum upgradation

—priority infrastructure

—sanitation

—municipal maintenance

—solid waste management ; and

—technical assistance.

Enquiry on Flood in Gujarat

1234. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the reasons of wide spread floods in Saurashtra and other places of Gujarat State ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to avert such calamities in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration with the Government of India to institute an enquiry into the reasons of wide-spread floods in Saurashtra and other places of Gujarat State.

(b) The States are alerted in time to prepare 'contingency-plan' to meet the flood situation. There are standing instructions on the dissemination of the warning about heavy rainfall which is released through All India Radio as well as by landline telegrams and by telephones to the State Government concerned to alert the States to take suitable measures to meet the situation.

पेयजल की अनुपलब्धता के बारे में शिकायतें

1235. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कितने-कितने गांवों से इस वर्ष पेय जल की अनुपलब्धता के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) उन गांवों में से कितने गांवों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत पेय जल उपलब्ध करा दिया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या पेय जल की गम्भीर समस्या को देखते हुए सरकार की, इस समस्या का युद्ध स्तर पर मुकाबला करने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) छठी योजना के प्रारम्भ में जल पूर्ति रहित समस्याग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या वर्ष 1980-83 के दौरान जिन समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में जलपूर्ति मुहैया की गई, उनकी संख्या और 1.4.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार जिन शेष समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में जलपूर्ति मुहैया की जानी है, उनकी संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) से (घ) पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है और राज्य सरकारें राज्य योजनाओं में दी गई निधियों से योजनाएं बनाती हैं और उनका

कार्यान्वयन करती हैं । सभी समस्याग्रस्त गांवों के लिए पीने के पानी की सप्लाई को नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम जिसके अन्तर्गत छठी योजना के दौरान स्वच्छ पेय जल का कम से कम एक स्रोत सहित पता लगाए गए सभी समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को लाभान्वित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा, में सम्मिलित करके उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कार्यक्रम का परिव्यय पांचवीं योजना (1974-79) में 429.27 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में पर्याप्त रूप से 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ा दिया गया है । 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय में से 1407.11 करोड़ रुपये राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में हैं और 600 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के तहत है । तदनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पहले से ही काफी सहायता दे रही है । राज्य सरकारों को ड्रिलिंग रिग, हैण्डपम्प आदि की सप्लाई के मामले में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सहायता भी दी जाती है ।

विवरण

ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम----समस्याग्रस्त गांव

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	छठी योजना के आरम्भ में जलपूर्ति रहित समस्याग्रस्त गांवों की संख्या	1980-83 के दौरान जिन समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में जलपूर्ति मुहैया की गई उनकी संख्या	1.1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार जिन शेष समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में जलपूर्ति मुहैया की जानी है उनकी संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	8206	5160*	3046
2.	असम	15743	3839	11904
3.	बिहार	15194	8375*	6819
4.	गुजरात	5318	1756*	3562
5.	हरियाणा	3440	885	2555
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7815	3417	4398
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	4698	1032	3666
8.	कर्नाटक	15456	10469*	4987
9.	केरल	1158	274*	884
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	24044	17963*	6981
11.	महाराष्ट्र	12935	8943*	3992

1	2	3	5	4
12.	मणिपुर	1212	447*	765
13.	मेघालय	2927	315	2612
14.	नागालैण्ड	649	229	420
15.	उड़ीसा	23616	6368	17248
16.	पंजाब	1767	207	1560
17.	राजस्थान	19803	9811*	9992
18.	सिक्किम	296	102*	194
19.	तमिलनाडू	6649	4410*	2239
20.	त्रिपुरा	2800	1354	1446

21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	28505	7401*	21104
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	25243	6166	19077
23.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	173	61*	112
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1740	790	950
25.	चण्डीगढ़	—	—	—
26.	दिल्ली	99	89	10
27.	दादर तथा नागर हवेली	—	—	—
28.	गोंवा दमण और द्वीव	66	38	28
29.	लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—
30.	मिजोरम	214	44	170
31.	पाण्डिचेरी	118	78	40
	योग	2,30,784	1,00,023	1,30,761

*इसमें प्राप्त/ प्रत्याशित आंशिक कवरेज शामिल हैं । अस्थायी आंकड़ों में अप्रैल-मई, 1983 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्रस्तुत सूचना पर आधारित 1982-83 के आंकड़े शामिल हैं जिन्हें विस्तृत प्रगति रिपोर्टों के प्राप्त होने पर अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा ।

@This is being released.

Technical group to decide Foodgrains Buffer Stock

1236. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technical group was set up in 1975 to decide the norms of foodgrains buffer stock for the country ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the said committee ;

(c) are these being fulfiled by Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Technical Group were that a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains should be maintained and that this buffer stock should be over and above the operational stocks ranging between the lowest figure of 3.5 to 3.8 million tonnes as on 1st April to the highest figure of 8.2 to 8.8 million tonnes on the 1st July of the year.

(c) and (d) The total stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies was at the record level of 21.5 million tonnes as on 1st July, 1979. However, due to drought conditions prevailing in 1979-80 which spilled over to 1980-81 as well, the stock level came down to 13.9 million tonnes on 1st April, 1980 and 9.9 million tonnes on 1st April, 1981. Once again, there have been drought conditions in the year 1982-83. The total stock with the public agencies as on 1.7.1983 is estimated at 16.5 million tonnes.

The present level of stock being below the required level, efforts are being made to build up the stocks by maximising procurement and regulated release of foodgrains from the Central Pool. Imports are also resorted to as and when considered necessary taking various circumstances into account.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1237. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the reasons why the crop insurance scheme is not picking up particularly in areas where there is assured irrigation facility ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The Crop Insurance Scheme, introduced in 1979-80 on an experimental basis, has been making steady progress. The area covered has increased from 13,181 hectares in 1979-80 to 70,194 hectares in 1982-83. The number of farmers covered increased from 16,268 to 50,854 and the sum insured increased from Rs. 130 lakhs to Rs. 468 lakhs during the corresponding years. The number of States implementing the scheme has also increased from 3 to 11.

Food Targets

1238. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foodgrains production target in 1983-84 is 142 million tonnes ;

(b) whether the said target is depended upon the normal weather behaviour ; and

(c) if the weather refuse to behave normally, how the Government propose to meet the target ; give details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Achievement of the target of production depends upon the normaley of weather conditions and also on adequate availability of various agricultural inputs including credit.

(c) To meet the situation arising out of the scanty and scattered rainfall in some parts of the country, the State Governments have been advised to make good the deficiency of rain by expanding irrigation facilities

through additional supply of electric power, diesel and release of canal water in the irrigated areas, to encourage sowing of coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds if sufficient moisture is available in upland rice areas and in the non-rice growing areas.

Change in Scientific Staff in ICAR Goat Institute

1239. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) year-wise each change in scientific staff from 1980 upto 15th July, 1983 at ICAR Goat Institute with designation held by each scientist ;

(b) are similar rapid movements of scientists out of each ICAR Institute common ; if so, details thereof, institute-wise and if not, reasons of high frequency of change of scientists at Goat Institute ;

(c) measures Government have taken or propose to correct rapid changes of scientists at Goat Institute ; and

(d) what goats, age, sex and breed, group-wise, existed in Goat Institute on 1 April, 1982, 1 April, 1983 and on 15 July, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The requisite information is given in Statement-I. Such changes are normal in any Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the answer given against (a) above.

(d) The information has given in Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise change in the Scientific staff at CIRG, Makhdoom

Designation	Years			
	1980	1981	1982	1983
Scientist, S-1	Nil	1* + 1+ = 2	1* + 1** = 2	Nil
Scientist, S-2	Nil	Nil	1 ⊥	Nil
Scientist, S-3	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 £

Abbreviation : * Left on promotion (1 in 1981 & 1 in 1982)
+ Joined on transfer from CSWRI, Avikanagar (in 1981).

** Transferred to IGFRI, Jhansi due to non-existance of the discipline.
⊥ Joined on transfer from IVRI, Izatnagar, in 1982.
£ Joined on transfer from IVRI in 1983.

STATEMENT-II

Table I

Livestock Strength on 1-4-82

Breed	Males above	Females above	Male kids		Female kids	
	1 Year	1 Year	0-3 M	3-12 M	0-3 M	3-12 M
Jamnapari	10	58	4	4	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barbari	8	149	12	24	24	20
Beetal	2	5	—	—	2	1
Black Bengal	1	5	—	2	—	1

Livestock Strength on 1-4-83

Table II

Jamnapari	49	301	42	48	32	45
Barbari	12	160	50	35	51	21
Beetal	2	4	—	—	1	1
Black Bengal	2	4	—	2	1	1

Livestock Strength on 15-7-83

Table III

Jamnapari	48	296	1	81	—	71
Barbari	10	162	—	81	—	72
Beetal	2	4	—	—	—	2
Black Bengal	2	4	—	1	—	1

खेल विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकलाप

1240. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री बीजू पटनायक :

क्या **खेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खेल विकास प्राधिकरण नामक एक विधिवत् प्राधिकृत एकक का गठन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस एकक के चेयरमैन को अभी तक नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है;

(ग) क्या इस एकक के कार्यकलाप और कार्यक्षेत्र का भी अभी तक ठीक-ठीक निर्धारण नहीं हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस एकक को 1 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान देना मंजूर कर लिया गया है; और

(ङ) 1 करोड़ के इस अनुदान को खर्च करने का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खेल विकास प्राधिकरण को स्थापित करने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है ।

(ख) से (ङ) सरकार ब्यौरे तैयार कर रही है ।

Loss of Life and Fishing Boats at Kerala Coast

1241. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plaesed to state how many fishing boats and lives of fishermen were lost in rough sea during the strom in sea in 1983 at Kerala Coast, due to lack of rescue arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : According to the State Government due to the cyclonic storm that hit Kerala coast in June, 1983, forty three (43) boats were reported missing. Dead bodies of 18 persons were recovered during the said period.

South African Offer to Indian Players

1242. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come across the news reports to the effect that some of the distinguished sportsmen and players are being persuaded to play in South Africa on the plea that politics should be kept apart from sports ;

(b) if so, the details along with the reaction of Government and Sport Organisations of the country ;

(c) whether Government have checked the accuracy of such reports and steps if any taken in this regard ; and

(d) the details of persuasive efforts along with the name of the persons involved ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS, AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government have seen a press article—relating especially to Indian cricketers during the visit of the Indian cricket team to U.K. for participation in the Prudential Cup Championships, which alleged that the South African Cricket Union is trying to entice Indian cricketers.

(b) to (d) The Board of Control for Cricket in India has denied having any knowledge of any Indian cricketer receiving an offer from South Africa. As such neither the Government nor the Board have considered it necessary to take any action in the matter.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा रक्षित भण्डार रखने की योजना

1243. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री बीजू पटनायक :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने देश में रक्षित भंडार रखने की एक योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह योजना शुरू करने का विचार किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने भण्डार को रखने की भण्डारण व्यवस्था कर ली है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह योजना पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान तैयार की गई थी और इसे बाढ़ों और सूखे आदि जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण बीज की मांग में होने वाली अचानक बृद्धि को ध्यान में रखने के उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था।

मोटे अनाज, तिलहन, दालों और पटसन के आधारी और प्रमाणित बीज रक्षित भण्डार योजना के तहत रखे जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) यह योजना पहले ही । अप्रैल, 1978 से लागू है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने 2.22 लाख क्विंटल की कुल क्षमता वाले 26 बीज मार्गस्थ भण्डारों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया है । जब तक भण्डार उपयोग के लिए तैयार नहीं हो जाते, तब तक बीजों को राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, केन्द्रीय/राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों के मौजूदा गोदामों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रखा जाता है ।

Target for Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections

1244. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the Sixth Plan target for construction of houses for weaker sections ;

(b) what is the total allocation of funds for this scheme ; and

(c) the progress so far made in implementation of the schemes for construction of houses for weaker sections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Sixth Five Year Plan aims at providing house-sites to 6.8 millions rural landless families and construction assistance to 3.6 millions such of the families as have already been allotted house sites. The Sixth Plan outlay for the Rural House-Sites-Cum-Construction Assistance Scheme is Rs. 353.50 crores. In addition, the Sixth Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 485.70 crores for EWS housing and HUDCO has fixed a target of providing loans upto Rs. 317.50 crores for the EWS Housing. The total target for construction of EWS housing during the Sixth Plan period is 19.2 lakh units.

(c) Under the House-Sites Programme since inception house-sites have been allotted to 109 million families and 2.3 million families have been covered under the Construction Assistance Scheme, upto 31.3.1983.

The Housing & Urban Development Corporation has so far sanctioned loans for construction of I0.24 lac dwelling units for the EWS.

Assistance to Tamil Nadu for Drought

1245. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of assistance in money and in kind given by Centre to Tamil Nadu which is reeling under unprecedented drought ;

(b) the quantum of assistance in money and in kind sought by Government of Tamil Nadu ; and

(c) the number of days spent by Central team in assessing the drought and the names of places visited by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The State of Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 68 36 crores for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 to meet the drought situation. The total food allocation under drought relief programme to the State is 23,000 MTs of wheat and 60,000 MTs, 65,000 MTs, 80,000 MTs, 80,000 MTs of foodgrains for the months of April to July respectively under public distribution system.

(b) The total assistance sought by the Government of Tamil Nadu was Rs. 190 crores and 1.25 lakh MTs of foodgrains a month.

(c) The Central Team visited the State between 1-5 March, 1983 and the names of places visited by the Central Team are Chengalpet, Madurantakem and Uthiramerur taluks of Chengalpet, Vandavasi and Tiruvannamalai taluks of North Arcot district and other affected areas of Ramanadapuram, Pudukottai, Madurai and Salem Districts.

Land Allotted to WH & S Co-Operative House Building Society

1246. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land allotted to the Ministry of Works, Housing and supply Co-operative House Building Society in Nirman Vihar and the area handed over to the Society so far ; and

(b) if the possession of the entire area has not been given to the Society, the reasons for delay and the time by which the remaining area will be handed over to the Society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that an area measuring 222 bighas and 4 biswas was allotted to Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Coop. House Building Society Ltd. out of which possession of 203 bighas and 13 biswas was handed over to this society.

(b) Possession of the remaining area measuring 18 bighas 11 biswas could not be handed over to this society due to the reason that 16 bighas and 5 biswas was built up unauthorisedly while 2 bighas and 6 biswas belong to Muncipal Corporation of Delhi which has not yet been transferred to D.D.A.

The position in regard to handing over the remaining area of land to this society is being ascertained from the D.D.A.

Houses for Central Government Employees in Gujarat

1247. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of schemes for construction of houses for Central Government employees in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, are under consideration by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how many houses and buildings have been constructed there during 1 February, 1980 to 30 June, 1983 and the details there of and the amount spent for house/building ;

(d) how many employees of various institutions have been allotted houses out of them and the details thereof ;

(e) how many are expected to be allotted during 31 December, 1983 and 1984 ;

(f) whether there is a great demand for accommodation from Central Government employees in Gujarat ; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to fulfil the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

जोधपुर में सूखा

1248. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 जून, 1983 के दैनिक "जनयुग" में प्रकाशित "सूखे की भीषण आग में सुलगता जोधपुर, अब तक 650 लोग भुखमरी के शिकार" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या लिखा है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खाँ) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार दिनांक 19-6-83 के दैनिक "जनयुग" का यह विशिष्ट अंक उनके ध्यान में आया है ।

(ख) इसकी अंतर्वस्तु विशेष प्रतिनिधि द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट है, जो उस प्रतिनिधि के न केवल जोधपुर जिले के दौरे के बारे में है, बल्कि जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों के कुछ भागों के दौरों से भी संबंधित है। इस रिपोर्ट में आगे इन क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न सूखे की स्थिति का वर्णन किया गया है । इस समाचार के अनुसार 11.5 लाख की आबादी वाले जोधपुर जिले, के राहत कार्यों के लिए 3.54 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित किए गए हैं । बादोली और शेरगढ़ की 4.5 लाख आबादी की अपेक्षा केवल 35,000 लोगों को रोजगार देने का प्रावधान किया गया है । स्वीकृत दैनिक पारिश्रमिक 7 रुपये है, लेकिन ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि किसी भी मजदूर को प्रतिदिन एक रुपया से अधिक नहीं मिल रहा है । सोलंकिया तोला गांव में पीने के पानी की गंभीर समस्या है और जनवरी-अप्रैल के दौरान 70 व्यक्ति भूख से मर गए । पोरवरन तहसील में सूखा राहत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक परिवार से केवल एक व्यक्ति को रोजगार देने का प्रावधान किया गया है । दैनिक पारिश्रमिक 7.75 रुपये के लगभग है। पानी 64 ट्रकों द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाता है, जिसमें से 25 खराब पड़े हैं । भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई खराब है और इसी प्रकार चारे की सप्लाई का भी यही हाल है; यह सप्लाई अपर्याप्त भी है । जनवरी-अप्रैल के बीच लगभग 500 व्यक्ति भूख से मर गए । बाड़मेर जिले के कुल 865 गांवों में से 633 गांव सूखे की स्थिति से प्रभावित हुए हैं । इस समाचार के अनुसार पिछले 5 वर्षों में 25 लाख घरेलू पशु या तो मर गए हैं अथवा अक्षम हो गए हैं । इस जिले में 45 लोग मर गए हैं । इस समाचार के मुताबिक 650 लोगों की मौत भूख से हुई है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार यह समाचार तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है । इस समाचार में तीन जिले-जोधपुर, जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर शामिल हैं, और यह समाचार केवल जोधपुर जिले से ही संबंधित नहीं है । इस वर्ष इन तीन जिलों में अभाव की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

जिले का नाम	गांवों की कुल संख्या	प्रभावित गांवों की संख्या
जोधपुर	725	725
जैसलमेर	515	395
बाड़मेर	865	830

राज्य सरकार ने पर्याप्त संख्या में उन लोगों, जिन्हें इस प्रकार की राहत की जरूरत थी, को जीवन-यापन के साधन प्रदान करने के लिए राहत निर्माण कार्य शुरू किए जैसा कि निम्न तालिका से स्पष्ट होता है :

निम्न माहों के अन्त में स्वीकृत/ राहत कार्यों की संख्या	जोधपुर	जैसलमेर	बाड़मेर
अप्रैल	897	84	1061
मई	1073	124	1660
जून	1191	131	1660

निम्न माहों के अन्त में राहत निर्माण कार्यों के लिए दिया गया रोजगार	जोधपुर	जैसलमेर	बाड़मेर
अप्रैल	60158	7745	63772
मई	74372	4996	81888
जून	90540	9216	96865

बड़े पैमाने पर जल आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

इन तीन जिलों में चारे और पशु चारे की आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था भी की गई थी ।

समय-समय पर समाचार पत्रों में भूख से मौतें होने की कुछ रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित हुई हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार की सभी रिपोर्टों की जांच कराई गई और ये रिपोर्टें असत्य साबित हुई । पूछताछ करने पर यह पाया गया कि ये मौतें विभिन्न बीमारियों से हुई है न कि भूख से ।

National Building Code for Delhi

1249. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Government have considered codification of bye-laws regarding the specific needs of the old buildings and built-up areas like the walled city of Delhi which are characterised by narrow roads, buildings, abutting roads line, projections on the streets ; and development of court-yards, etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : There is no such proposal under consideration.

उर्वरक में नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेट की कम मात्रा का पाया जाना

1250. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर डी० ए० पी० तथा अन्य उर्वरकों में नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेट की कम मात्रा होने का पता चला;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामलों का स्थानवार पता लगा है;

(ग) सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गयी है; और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता लगा है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

कृषि मन्त्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह): (क) से (घ) तक जानकारी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Transfer of ownership of Immovable properties on Lease-Hold Plots in Delhi

1251. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow transfer of ownership of immovable properties built on lease hold plots allotted to individuals/cooperative societies etc. on flat basis in Delhi ;

(b) if so, when is the decision likely to be implemented ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that because of delay in implementation of the decision the builders are not transferring flats to the owners and the Government is losing revenue by way of stamp duty, house

tax and income tax etc. and if so, what remedial actions is contemplated by the Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) A proposal to enact a legislation to make a flat alongwith its proportionate undivided share of common facilities including the land on which it is constructed a distinct unit of property, thereby enabling its ownership transfer inheritance etc. is under active consideration of Government.

Production of Pulses and Oilseeds

1252. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre has decided to give top priority to the production of oilseeds and pulses and has drawn up a programme in this direction ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme ; and

(c) how far it will go in identifying the problems impeding the growth and finding solutions to meet the requirements of oilseeds and pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments for increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses, the following projects/centrally sponsored/Central sector schemes have been sanctioned :-

OILSEEDS :-

1. Project for Intensive Development of Groundnut in Gujarat.

2. Five Year Soyabean Project in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for oilseeds Development with the following components :-

(i) Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme ;

(ii) Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas ;

(iii) Development of Soyabean ; and

(v) Development of Sunflower.

PULSES :-

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive pulses Development :

These projects/schemes aim at increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses through adoption of improved package of practices, extension of area under soyabean and sunflower, increased use of quality seed, phosphatic fertilizers, plant protection measures etc., organisation of composite demonstrations and use of large number of minikits.

In addition, the following central schemes for pulses have been sanctioned :-

(i) Central Scheme for Breeders Seed Production and Training :-

Under this scheme, funds are provided for the multiplication of breeders' seed of short duration/ improved varieties of pulses. Funds are also provided for the training of extension workers in improved package of practices.

(ii) Central Sector Scheme on Minikit Demonstration Programme :-

For quick spread of short duration/improved varieties and larger coverage under pulses, minikits are distributed free of cost to the farmers.

(c) The above programmes would help in solving problems which have been identified as impeding the growth of oilseeds and pulses to meet the requirements.

Underground Water for Cultivable Land in States

1253. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total irrigable land in the country at present and the quantity of underground water arranged for it so far ;

(b) the State-wise target fixed for identifying the cultivable land and underground water during Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the State-wise estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The likely irrigation potential created upto end of 1982-83 from major, medium and minor irrigation schemes which include ground water development also is 63.32 million hectare out of which the area from ground water schemes is 25.58 million ha.

(b) An additional potential of 13.74 m. ha. is envisaged to be created from major, medium and minor schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 out of which 7 m. ha. is proposed to be created from ground water schemes. The State-wise break-up is shown in Statement-I.

(c) It is estimated that for ground water schemes Rs. 1700/- crores will be mobilised from institutional sources. In additional about Rs. 605.30 crores will be made available from public sector outlays for ground water schemes. The State-wise estimates are given vide Statement-II.

STATEMENT—I

Statement showing the target for Sixth Five Year Plan for creating additional pottential from major, Medium & Minor Irrigation Schemes

Unit '000 ha

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Major & Minor Medium (surface)		Total	Ground water	Grand Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	520	100	620	250	870
2.	Assam	119	50	169	57	226
3.	Bihar	665	75	740	940	1680
4.	Gujarat	260	38	298	155	453
5.	Haryana	151	7	158	140	298
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	18	24	4	28
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	40	20	60	5	65
8.	Karnataka	400	90	490	225	715
9.	Kerala	208	45	253	50	303
10.	Madhya Pradesh	533	100	633	400	1033

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Maharashtra	550	165	715	160	875
12.	Manipur	46	12	58	3	61
13.	Meghalaya	—	11	11	4	15
14.	Nagaland	—	7	7	3	10
15.	Orissa	254	56	310	350	660
16.	Punjab	170	5	175	235	410
17.	Rajasthan	332	25	357	125	482
18.	Sikkim	—	8	8	neg.	8
19.	Tamil Nadu	66	17	83	150	233
20.	Tripura	3	6	9	4	13
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1200	30	1230	3320	4550
22	West Bengal	197	90	287	400	687
	Total States	5720	975	6695	6980	13675
	Total U.Ts.	21	25	46	20	66
	ALL INDIA TOTAL :	5741	1000	6741	7000	13741

STATEMENT—II

Statement showing the estimated investments during VI Plan for ground water development through Institutional Investment and Public sector outlays

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Public Sector	Institutional Investment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.50	225.00
2.	Assam	32.45	9.50
3.	Bihar	57.50	193.00
4.	Gujarat	27.15	57.00
5.	Haryana	15.71	45.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.90	1.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.50	0.60

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	6.70	60,00
9.	Kerala	5.05	57.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	95.00	250.00
11.	Maharashtra	7.06	129.00
12.	Manipur	0.45	0.70
13.	Meghalaya	0.70	0.70
14.	Nagaland	—	0.70
15,	Orissa	25.00	111.00
16.	Punjab	6.53	47.00
17.	Rajasthan	4.00	85.00
18.	Sikkim	—	0.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	20.14	25.00
20.	Tripura	4.10	0.68
21.	Uttar pradesh	247.96	283.00
22.	West Bengal	599.40	1693.00
	Total States	5.90	7.00
	ALL INDIA TOTAL :	605.30	1700.00

भूली भटियारी स्थित वाटर वर्कस

1254. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन विभाग द्वारा भूली भटियारी में वाटर वर्कस कब बनाया गया था तथा इसे कब चालू किया गया था; और

(ख) अब तक इससे कितने जल की सप्लाई की गई तथा इससे कौन से क्षेत्र लाभान्वित हुए हैं;

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Dwelling Units for Harijans Under NREP

1255. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration/DDA propose to construct

dwelling units for Harijans and weaker sections of society under NREP ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the estimated cost at which each dwelling unit would be offered and the Central assistance proposed to be given for the housing programme ; and

(c) the manner in which the cost of the dwelling units is proposed to be recovered from the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Delhi Administration is considering a scheme to construct 250 dwelling units for harijans in five development blocks of rural Delhi under National Rural Employment Programme. The scheme has, however, not yet been finalised.

(b) The estimated cost of the proposed dwelling units is Rs. 12,500 each. Out of this. Rs. 5,000 is proposed to be met out of NREP funds. Of the balance amount, Rs. 2,500/- is proposed to be given as subsidy by Delhi Administration and the rest is proposed to be the contribution of the beneficiaries either from his own resources or as bank loan.

(c) The loan of Rs. 5,000/-, if given, would be recovered in easy instalments, the details of which would be worked out in due course.

Increasing the Yield of Fruits by ICAR

1256. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what action has been taken by the ICAR to conserve the genetic resources of Jack fruit trees available in the country ; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by ICAR to improve the yield potential of the valuable Nendran banana variety which is low due to the bunchy top disease and colour deterioration ; and

(c) steps taken by ICAR to increase the yield of the pineapple grown in Kerala whose the yield potential is low as compared to Hawaii and Phillipines Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned an ad-hoc scheme entitled "Survey, Collection and evaluation of germplasm of Jackfruit" at Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara, Trichur, Distt. Kerala State for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 1st July, 1978. After survey, collection and evaluation of germplasm of Jack fruit, the promising types are being maintained in the Central Repository at Vellanikkara for further use.

(b) Yes, Sir. The research work to improve the yield potential of the Nendran cultivar of banana is in progress at the Banana Research Station, Kannara (Kerala Agricultural University) under the All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. An effective control method against the vectors of the Bunchy top disease has been standardised which consists of application of systemic granular insecticides in soil and in leaf axils at fixed intervals. A reliable diagnostic technique using 1 per cent 2, 3, 5 triphenyl tetrazolium chloride has been successfully evolved to differentiate between healthy and diseased suckers affected by Bunchy top and infectious chlorosis virus diseases, on the basis of colour reaction.

(c) In order to increase the yield of pineapples grown in Kerala, research work on breeding for better quality, clonal selection, induction of flowering with plant regulators, chemical weed control, spacing and fertilizer requirements etc., is in progress at the Pineapple Research Centre, Vellanikkara (Kerala Agricultural University) under the All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project of the ICAR, Studies have revealed that a population density of 53,330 plants/hectare with a spacing of 25 cm × 60 cm × 90 cm has increased the yield of pineapple considerably compared to the traditional methods of cultivation.

Supply of Wheat to States

1257. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the various programmes and schemes under which wheat is supplied to States from Central pool ; and

(b) the total metric tonnes of wheat that has been supplied to each State between January and June 1983, (month-wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Besides supply of wheat for the Public Distribution System and Roller Flour Mills, wheat is also being supplied from the Central Pool to various States under National Rural Employment Programme and for Employment Generation in drought affected areas.

(b) A statement showing off-take of wheat from the Central Pool during January to June, 1983 is *Laid on the table of the House*. (*Placed in Library See No. LT 6781/83*)

Installation of Tube-Wells in the Tribal Districts in the Country

1258 SHRI NITYANADA MISRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid greater emphasis on the installation of tube-wells in the tribal districts in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of tube-wells installed in Balangir Districts of Orissa in last three years ; and

(c) the details of the measures taken to repair the tube wells which are not functioning perfectly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Emphasis has been laid on the installation of tube-wells in all areas where they are feasible, including tribal districts.

(b) and (c) Drinking water supply is a State subject and schemes are formulated, implemented and maintained by the State Governments. According to information received so far, 323 problem villages were provided with drinking water facilities in Balangir District of Orissa during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. All State Governments have been requested by the Central Government to ensure proper maintenance of completed schemes.

Towns in Orissa identified for development

1259. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the small and medium towns in Orissa which have been identified for development under the centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) the amount earmarked by the Centre for the development of those small and medium towns there ; and

(c) the progress made in the State so far in implementing the above programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) the names of the towns approved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns are as follows :

1. Puri	2. Sambalpur
3. Balasore	4. Rourkela
5. Jeypore	6. Dhenkanal

(b) According to the approved funding arrangement, each town is entitled to receive

upto Rs. 40.00 lakhs per town or 50% of the approved cost, whichever is less. Thus a sum of Rs. 240.00 lakhs at the most, can be given for the 6 towns in Orissa subject to apprisal of the physical progress.

(c) The State Government has been asked to implement the Scheme expenditiously. They have made progress in as much as they have claimed Central assistance so far as under :—

Name of the Town	*Total amount released (Rupees in lakhs)*
1. Puri	15.00
2. Sambalpur	20.50
3. Balasore	33.14
4. Rourkela	29.00
5. Jeypore	10.00
6. Dhenkanal	12.00
Total :	119.64

Import of Wheat

1260. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of wheat imported in 1981-82 and the cost ; and

(b) how much has been distributed and what has happened to the balance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement indicating the required information is attached.

(b) Imported wheat stocks from part of the total stocks with the Government. During 1981-82, a quantity of about 3.97 lakh tonnes of imported wheat was issued and the balance wheat carried over in stocks.

Statement

Statement indicating quantity and value of wheat imported during 1981-82.

Name of the Country	Quantity purchased (in lakh tonnes)	Estimated value FOB
U.S.A.	15.15	US $ 262.066 Million
Australia	7.50	A $ 118.600 Million

मदर डेरी के दूध की पौष्टिकता

1261. **श्री अनवार अहमद** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली के नागरिकों की इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं कि मदर डेरी द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले दूध से प्रायः दुर्गन्ध आती है और यह इतना स्वादहीन होता है कि उपभोक्ता खिन्न हो जाता है और इसकी पौष्टिकता भी बहुत कम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली मदर डेरी द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले दूध में वसा, फास्फेट, प्रोटीन आदि की कितनी मात्रा होती है और क्या इस बारे में इसमें विश्व-स्तर का अनुपात कायम रखा गया है; और

(ग) मदर डेरी के दूध में वसा की मात्रा बढ़ाने और भविष्य में लोगों को खराब किस्म का दूध सप्लाई न किए जाने की सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई है।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय मदर डेरी टोन्ड दूध और पूर्ण क्रीम-युक्त दूध बेच रही है। इस प्रकार बेचे गए दूध में पोषक तत्वों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :

दूध की किस्म	वसा	ठोस वसा-रहित
टोंन्ड दूध	3 प्रतिशत	8.5 प्रतिशत
पूर्ण क्रीम युक्त दूध	6 प्रतिशत	9 प्रतिशत

उपर्युक्त विशिष्टियां खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियम, 1955 के तहत निर्धारित मानकों के अनुरूप हैं। दूध के लिए विश्व में कोई एक समान मानक नहीं हैं। डेरी द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए टोन्ड दूध की समस्त मात्रा विटामिन-ए से युष्ट होती है।

Pilferage of D.D.A. Cement

1262. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale pilferage of DDA cement has taken place from time to time ;

(b) what is total quantity of the cement pilferage during the last three years ; and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers responsible for the pilferage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Establishment of Vanaspati Ghee Plant in Orissa

1263. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of a Vanaspati Ghee Plant in Orissa is under the consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the expected time of implementation of the above project ; and

(c) the details of the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) A number of applications for grant of licence from Orissa have been received. The future policy for licensing of vanaspati units is engaging the attention of the Government.

Procedure adopted for associateship in National Sugar Institute, Kanpur

1264. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether particulars regarding admission of students for the Associateship course in Sugar Technology in National Sugar Institute, Kanpur for the year 1981-82 will be made available ;

(b) whether proper representation has been given to all the States ; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Selection was not made State-wise. It was made on the basis of merit with some reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, candidates from rural areas, children of defence personnel

and ex-servicemen and hard cases. However, the States from which the selected candidates came are given below :—

State	*No. of candidates selected*
Uttar Pradesh	38
Tamil Nadu	11
Andhra Pradesh	4
Bihar	4
Maharashtra	4
Karnataka	2
Delhi	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1

Examination of House Building Advance Cases by Law Ministry

1265. SWAMY INDERVESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all cases of House Building Advances applied for by the employees of Ministries and Departments of Government of India, Autonomous Bodies and Public Undertakings are required to be submitted to Ministry of Law for examination or opinion ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and if not, what are the rules in this regard and what cases are referred to Ministry of Law and what documents are required to be attached alongwith the application seeking house building advance ; and

(c) whether the Ministry which frames the rules in this regard is also competent to interpret them and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) House Building Advance Rules do not contain any provision enjoining consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(b) In view of (a) above, Ministry of Law need be consulted only on legal aspects of a case which are not amply clarified in the rules/instructions:

An application for grant of HBA for construction of house on the plot owned by the applicant, is normally required to be accompanied by the following documents :—

(i) Sale-deed/Lease-deed of Property.

(ii) Copy of approved Plan of construction of house.

(iii) Estimate of cost of construction given by the Architect.

(iv) Permission to Mortgage the land if Leased Property.

(v) Agreement in the prescribed Form.

(vi) Non-encumbrance Certificate.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Review Committee of ICAR Cattle Project

1266 SHRI RAM KINKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 31 on 21 February, 1983 and Unstarred Question No. 5549 on 4 April, 1983 regarding Review of ICAR Cattle Projects by ICAR and state :

(a) name of each member of Committee present at each visit listed in part (b) of USQ. No. 5549 on 4 April, 1983 and who thus had visited almost all centres ;

(b) had ICAR representative furnished written views and dissenting notes to Review Committee centre-wise and nature of differences, if any, between those and ICAR's views as referred in parts (c) and (d) of reply to USQ. 5549 of 4 April, 1983 ; and

(c) major recommendations of Review Committee, centre-wise, accepted by ICAR with age-sex-wise stocks on July, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The name of each of the members of the Review Committee present at each visit as listed in part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 5549 of 4.4.1983 are detailed as follows :—

Centre Visited	Member who visited	Date of visit
Lam	Dr. C. Krishna Rao	9. 11. 1980 to
	Dr. P. Bhattacharya	11. 11. 1980
	Dr. O. B. Tandon	
	Dr. B. G. Katpatal	
Hissar	Dr. C. Krishna Rao	28. 11. 1980 to
	Dr. P. Bhattacharya	29. 11. 1980
	Dr. O. B. Tandon	
	Dr. B. G. Katpatal	
IVRI	Dr. C. Krishna Rao	28. 7. 1981 to
	Dr. P. Bhattacharya	30. 7. 1981
	Dr. O. B. Tandon	
	Dr. B. G. Katpatal	
Bahuri	Dr. C. Krishna Rao	27. 8. 1981 to
	Dr. P. Bhattacharya	29. 8. 1981
	Dr. O. B. Tandon	
Jabalpur	Dr. C. Krishna Rao	9. 9. 1981 to
	Dr. P. Bhattacharya	11. 9. 1981
	Dr. O. B. Tandon	
	Dr. P. N. Bhat	
Haringhata	Dr. C. Krishna Rao	15. 11. 1981 to
	Dr. P. N. Bhat	17. 11. 1981

It is clear from the above that Dr. C. Krishna Rao the Chairman of the Review Committee visited all the units.

(b) The views expressed by the I.C.A.R. representative through his written notes submitted to the Review Committee were taken into consideration while finalizing the report. It has been clarified by the ICAR representative to the Review Committee that all the notes which he had submitted to the Committee contained his personal views and not of the ICAR as stipulated in the letter of appointment.

(c) The report submitted by the Review Committee is being examined by the Council.

The number of animals agewise and sex wise at different centres is given in the Statement -I

STATEMENT I

Age-Sex-wise Herd strength of ICAR Cattle Project as on 1. 7. 1983

		Category	IVRI*	Haringhata*	Hissar	Jabalpur	Bahuri	Lam	Total
F	1.	Cows	485	281	482	375	279	582	2484
E	2.	Heifers above one year	167	76	193	108	180	86	810
M	3.	Females above 6 months and	23	58	40	34	59	40	254
A		below one year.							
L	4	Females above 3 months and	25	—	29	22	34	40	150
E		below 6 months.							
S	5.	Females from birth to 3 months.	25	—	32	31	37	74	199
M	6.	Breeding Bulls	50	14	14	24	40x	11	153
A	7.	Males above	1	10	60	69	63	14	217
L		6 months.							
E	8.	Males below 6 months.	13	24	36	71	58	77	279
S									
			789	463	886	734	750	924	4546

* As on 31. 3. 1983

x includes 6 Bullocks and 2 Teaser bulls.

Violation of Building Laws by Cinema Halls in the Capital

1267. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been found that 13 cinema halls in the Capital have committed flagrant violations of building bye-laws and in the conditions of licences ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Violations in case of 13 cinema houses were found.

(b) The Delhi Police suspended the cinematograph licences of these cinema houses for period of 4 days with the directions to rectify/remove the deviations/violations. In addition to filing appeals to Lt. Governor, Delhi, the licencees of these cinema houses filed civil writs in the High Court of Delhi and obtained a stay order.

Applications of States Pending for Approval of Importing Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers.

1268. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States whose applications for the import of deep sea fishing trawlers are pending with his Ministry together with the dates on which their applications were received ;

(b) whether any priority is accorded in clearing these applications ; and

(c) the nature of grant/loan that is being provided at present to the States which intend to import trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No formal application of any State Government is pending with this Ministry. However, a letter from the Government of Tamil Nadu received on 9.6.82 for import of deep sea fishing vessels is under process and that Government has been requested to give full specifications and source of import of the vessels.

(b) The fishing Vessel Acquisition Committee gives due consideration to the applications from the State Governments.

(c) Loan from the Shipping Development Fund Committee is admissible to companies, including State Public Sector Undertakings, for import of fishing trawlers. No subsidy is admissible at present for import of fishing trawlers.

Rise in Prices of D.D.A. Land and Flats

1269. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative rise in the Prices of D.D.A. land and flats for the low income and middle income groups since 1970 and how do their prices of land compare with the prices of land in other developed and developing countries ; and

(b) the reasons for the phenomenal rise in the prices of land and flats and how far D.D.A. has been able to achieve its objective of providing cheaper houses and to check speculations in the land prices in the capital for which it was primarily set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

चक्रवात / अकाल राहत के लिए गुजरात को आबंटित की गयी धनराशि

1270. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चक्रवात राहत और अकाल राहत शीर्षों के अंतर्गत 1982-83 के दौरान गुजरात राज्य को अलग-अलग कुल कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गयी थी;

(ख) इस राशि में से कुल कितनी राशि का गुजरात राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपयोग कर लिया गया है और कितनी राशि अनुप्रयुक्त पड़ी रह गयी है और क्या अनुप्रयुक्त राशि को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वापस ले लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह धनराशि कितनी है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा पूरी धनराशि का उपयोग न करने के कारण क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान समुद्री तूफान और सूखा राहत के लिए क्रमश: 41.94 करोड़ रुपये तथा 30.60 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा मंजूर की गयी थी ।

(ख) 1982-83 के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने सूखा राहत पर 31.01 करोड़ रुपये तथा बाढ़ राहत एवं समुद्री तूफान राहत पर 42.63 करोड़ रुपये के प्रत्याशित व्यय का अनुमान लगाया है । इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सूखा राहत के लिए 28.87 करोड़ रुपये की राशि तथा समुद्री तूफान और बाढ़ राहत सम्बन्धी केन्द्र के अंश के रूप में 25.51 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार को निर्युक्त किये गए । राज्य सरकार से कोई राशि बसूल नहीं की गयी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Encroachment on premises of ICWA compound at Sapru House, New Delhi

1271. SHRI D P. YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2362 on 14 March, 1983 regarding encroachment on premises of ICWA compound a Sapru House, New Delhi and state :

(a) exact extract of the lease entered between Government and Triveni Kala Sangham which allowed utilisation of 6684 square feet of the building for residential purposes and provisions of lease under which this breach has been condoned ;

(b) exact dates from which Gandharav Mahavidalaya and Bhartiya Kala Kendra rented out parts of their building for use by commercial organisations or offices, exact area rented out and annual rent being realised by them ; and

(c) amount of penalty imposed on the two institutions for the misuse, dates on which amount of penalty was intimated to them and amounts so far realised as penalty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF) : (a) The relevant extract of lease under which Triveni Kala Sangam was permitted to use a part of the premises for residential purposes is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) The Gandharav Mahavidalaya in one case, has rented out part of their building measuring about 3680 square feet for commercial use from 13.1.1978. In another case, area measuring about 14-1/2× 23-1/8' has been rented out by them. The exact date of renting out is not known. In both these cases the rent being realised by the Mahavidalaya has also not been intimated by them. As per latest information, all the floors are being used for bonafide purposes by the Bhartiya Kala Kendra. Misuse charges for breaches have not been worked out.

Statement

(i) Site measuring 0.604 acres allotted in 1955

The relevant clauses of the Perpetual Lease are as under :—

Clause 2(4) "The Lessee will in all respects comply with and be bound by the building drainage and other bye-laws for the time being in force in the New Capital of Delhi"

Clause 2(7) "The Lessee will not without such consent as aforesaid carry on or permit to be carried on the said premises any trade or business whatsoever or use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a building for an art centre or do or suffer to be done thereon any act or thing whatsoever which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi may be an annoyance or disturbance to the President or his tenants in the New Capital of Delhi."

Clause 2(8) "Any servants' quarters constructed by the Lessee shall not without the written permission of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi be occupied or permitted to be occupied otherwise than by the bonafide servants of persons occupying the main building."

(ii) Site measuring 0.224 acres allotted in 1961. As per Clause II-A of Bgreement for Lease:

"No residential unit except a small hostel on the top of the building for accommodating scholar artists not exceeding eight in number shall be allowed to be built up on the land."

(iii) Site measuring 272 sq. yads. allotted in 1971. As per Clause-XIV-A of the Agreement of Lease,

"No residential unit except a small hostel on the top of the building for accommodating scholar artists not exceeding eight in number shall be allotted to be built upon the land."

मछुआरों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए कानून

1272. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नावों का उपयोग करने वाले मछुआरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कानून बनाने के आदेश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने अब तक कानून बना लिए हैं;

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने से इंकार कर दिया है; और

(घ) राज्य द्वारा मछुआरों की सुरक्षा के लिए बनाए गए कानूनों के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) भारत सरकार ने सभी समुद्र तटवर्ती राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को आदर्श समुद्री मत्स्यन विनियमन विधेयक परिचालित किया है ताकि वे इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयुक्त कानून पर विचार कर सके।

(ख) केरल, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और तमिलनाडु तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र गोआ, दमन और दीव की सरकारों ने आदर्श विधेयक के अनुरूप आवश्यक कानून बनाए है।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

(घ) इस कानून में विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट संख्या और वर्ग के जलयानों द्वारा, विशिष्ट किस्मों की मछलियों के लिए विशिष्ट गियर द्वारा, विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए मछली पकड़ने हेतु विनियमन, प्रतिबन्ध अथवा रोक का प्रावधान है। इसे बनाते समय परम्परागत मछुओं के हितों, मत्स्य संरक्षण और वैज्ञानिक आधार पर मत्स्यन विनियमित करने और समुद्र में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के संबंधी बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

Reports of multi-disciplinary study team on Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1273. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Multi-disciplinary Study Team made in their Reports on Andaman and Nicobar Islands and when they were submitted ;

(b) the recommendations accepted by Government and how far each of the accepted recommendations has been implemented ;

(c) which recommendations were not accepted and the reasons of non-acceptance ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Multi-Disciplinary Study Team made chiefly the following recommendations :—

(1) To select areas for rehabilitation, a Task Force should be constituted.

(2) While clearing areas for rehabilitation, the land should be selected further inside from the sea-front, and the land aligned depending on the topography to reduce run-off and soil loss.

(3) For red oilpalm, rubber and other plantation crops only the undulating areas on slopes not exceeding 20% should be considered suitable. While selecting areas for teak plantations, slopes beyond 30% should be avoided & clearfelling should be done in narrow staggered strips.

(4) While allotment of plantation land adjacent to cultivation land is desirable, this may result in indiscriminate felling as has happened in the past ; hence, the programme for clearance should be so phased as to enable the farmers to bring the areas under cultivations immediately after clearance.

(5) The agricultural land should not be selected on slopes exceeding 5 percent, and in a plantation programme, soil conservation measures including planting of cover crop should be simultaneously taken up.

(6) While clearing areas for rehabilitation as well as for other plantations, huge amount of timber is wasted on the forest site and that wood-based industries should be set up for its utilisation.

(7) Rehabilitation projects should not be only based on agriculture and plantation crops and in many areas, it should be more appropriately linked with forestry and forest-based industries.

(8) The hill slopes which were allotted for cultivation of plantation crops and other purposes have suffered badly due to indiscriminate felling of trees, grazing etc. and these areas should be brought under intensive soil conservation measures.

(9) Wastelands and fallow lands should be reforested.

(10) Due to lack of data it is difficult to assess quantitatively the likely impact of deforestation on climate. To prevent destruction of gene-reservoirs, Nature reserves should be established on all eco-types.

The report was submitted in the middle of July 1975.

(b) The recommendations of the Multi-disciplinary Team were considered by the Government and keeping in view the same following decisions were taken to ensure that when area under forestry is diverted for other purposes, after fulfilling certain pre-requisites,

it is to be ensured that no damage is done to the oil and environment. The Government decided the following :

(a) The Rehabilitation Department should establish a Soil Conservation/Land Use Division to collect basic data about the area for rehabilitation and plantation of commercial crops.

(b) The Task Force recommended by the Study Team should be constituted immediately after induction of one or more disciplines, if considered necessary. This Task Force should select areas consistant with the safeguards recommended by the Study Team.

(c) The recommendations of the Task Force should be examined by a Land Use Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Commissioner in which Chief Conservator of Forests, Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner and Development Commissioner are associated. This Committee should make final recommendation about the area to be deforested for rehabilitation, agricultural crops and plantation crops. While considering areas for above purposes, the possibility of extraction and disposal of commercial timber should also be taken into view.

(d) The recommendations of the Land Use Committee should be submitted to Ministry of Agriculture for final orders about deforestation.

The above decisions are under implementations.

(c) and (d) The procedure laid down for diverting the forest land for other purposes as indicated in (b) above incorporate the safeguards and suggestions made by the Team for conserving the oil and environment of the Islands and as such the question of not accepting the recommendations does not arise.

Relief sought by States for various Exigencies

1274. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many States with names have requested for relief for various exigencies in last 3 years ;

(b) details of funds asked for and amount released ; and

(c) time gap between demand and release and the reasons for time lag and delays, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt 6782/83).

(c) Each State has been allocated margin money to meet the emergent expenditure at the time of occurrence of the natural calamities. In case, any State is unable to meet the expenditure, it requests for financial assistance from Centre by submitting a memorandum. On receipt of the request of State Government, a Central Team is constituted which submits its report after making on the spot assessment of the situation. The report is put up before the High Level Committee on Relief which recommends the ceilings for the purpose of Central assistance. Necessary sanction is then issued. However, ad-hoc grants are also given, at the time of a calamity, depending upon the ways and means position of the State.

Agricultural Farms

1275. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural farms established by Government in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the names of such farms along with areas of lands attached to each farm ;

(c) the varieties of agricultural commodities produced by them ; and

(d) the specialisation of each of high breeding varieties of agricultural produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) During 1969, the Government of India set up State Farms Corporation of India to develop and manage agricultural farms. So far they have established 12 Agricultural Farms in the country and the details are indicated at *Annexure-I* laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt 6783/83).

(c) About 56 types of crops, comprising of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibre crops, vegetables and other horticultural and plantation crops are being produced, mostly for seed purposes, in these farms. The details are indicated at *Annexure-II* laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt 6783/83).

(d) The sailent features of High Yielding Varieties of seeds produced in these farms may be seen at *Annexure-III* laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6783/83).

Unused Barren Land between Mayapuri and Nangal Raya Jail Road

1276. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2417 on 18 October, 1982 regarding unused barren land between Mayapuri and Nangal Raya Jail Road and state :

(a) whether by now the land has been fenced leaving pavement area and cross roads : and

(b) have some Members of Parliament written to DDA authorities in this regard, if so, with what result and reasons for not according to their suggestions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sowing of Sugarcane

1277. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made by Government in regard to the total sowing of sugarcane in each State during the period 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(b) Production of sugarcane during the same period in each state ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) A Statement giving statewise estimates of area and production of sugarcane for the year 1981-82 and available data for 1982-83 is enclosed. It is too early to make any firm assessment of area and crop size for the year 1983-84.

STATEMENT

Area and Production of Sugarcane

Area — '000 hectares
Production — '000 tonnes

State	1981-82 (Final)		1982-83 (Final)	
	Area	Cane Production	Area	Cane Production
Andhra Pradesh	178.5	14883.0	165.6	12296.5

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	49.4	2152.5	*	*
Bihar	123.6	4180.4	*	*
Gujarat	84.3	5022.8	95.2	6695.4
Haryana	147.0	5840.0	147.0	5500.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.1	48.5	3.0	43.5
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	22.8	0.8	22.1
Karnataka	168.5	12550.0	*	*
Kerala	7.8	460.8	8.0	475.4
Madhya Pradesh	54.0	1527.0	54.3	1544.0
Maharashtra	297.1	28779.6	*	*
Manipur	2.3	77.9	*	*
Meghalaya	0.2	9.0	0.2	9.0
Nagaland	4.3	136.8	4.5	202.5
Orissa	50 0	3220.0	51.2	3169.4
Punjab	106.0	6120.0	104.0	6340.0
Rajasthan	36.5	1413.2	38.0	1429.1
Tamil Nadu	189.0	18664.4	171.0	15205.3
Tripura	1.8	71.3	*	*
Uttar Pradesh	1659.9	76808.3	1802.6	82185.1
West Bengal	23.0	1410.8	*	*
Union Territories	4.8	241.7	*	*
All India	3191.9	183646.8	—	—

* Figures are yet to be received.

Development of Small and Medium Towns in Gujarat

1278. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved certain small and medium towns in the country which are to be development under Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) if so, the number of such towns likely to be developed in each State and the names of the towns which are likely to be development in Gujarat ;

(c) the details of the amount earmarked for the purpose for the year 1983-84 and by when the work is likely to be started and completed ; and

(d) criteria for selecting such towns in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of towns to the developed in each State/UT are given below :—

1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	15
4.	Gujarat	17
5.	Haryana	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
8.	Karnataka	16
9.	Kerala	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16
11.	Maharashtra	22
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	1
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	6
16.	Punjab	8
17.	Rajasthan	11
18.	Sikkim	1
19	Tamil Nadu	28
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23
22.	West Benga l	20

Union Territories

1.	A & N Island	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
5.	Mizoram	1
6.	Pondicherry	1

The names of the towns approved for Gujarat State are given below :—

1. Anand
2. Patan North
3. Porbandar
4. Valsad
5. Varaval Patan
6. Palanpur
7. Ankelshwar
8. Dahod
9. Mehmadabad
10. Godhra
11. Bhuj
12. Mehsana
13. Khambhatt
14. Amreli
15. Kalol Saij
16. Sanand
17. Dehgam

(c) For the year 1983-84 Rs. 107.50 lakhs have been provided tentatively for Gujarat State. Work has already started in the approved schemes and is likely to be completed by the end of the Plan Period.

(d) The number of towns for each State was allocated on the basis of the propertion of State urban population to the Country's Urban population in 1971. However, the actual towns to be developed in each State

have been identified by the State Govt. as per their priorties and according to Central guidelines.

Employment under NREP in Dhanbad

1279. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in Dhanbad District of Bihar not even 1 per cent of the drought affected people could get employment through NREP due to the lack of fund and food ; and

(b) if so, facts in details giving the target in that district and actual achievement in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) A total amount of Rs. 7613.46 lakhs (including the value of foodgrains and the unutilised balance from the previous year) was made available to Government of Bihar under N.R.E.P. during the year 1982-83. The State Government has reported utilisation of Rs. 5137.65 lakhs and employment generation of 450.64 lakh mandays under the programme during the year. The district-wise information is not maintained at the Central level.

Formulation of New National Forest Policy

1280. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Agriculture Commission (1976) had urged to formulate a new National Forest Policy ;

(b) has it been chalked out ; if so, what are the national requirements and recommendations spelt-out in it ;

(c) reasons for delay ; and

(d) loss (in terms of value in money) suffered by the country due to the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The large number of suggestions received in the Ministry have been examined. The revised draft National Forest Policy is in the last stages of finalisation.

(d) Does not arise.

Area under Soil Erosion and Land Degradation

1281. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the area subject to soil erosion and land degradation at the end of 1970 and what it was at the end of 1980 and at present ;

(b) results of the steps taken in these two decades to bring down such area ; and

(c) which States are having this problem at a high level and what special steps are being suggested to them to mitigate their suffering ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No assessment on a country wide basis has been carried out at regular intervals about the area subject to soil erosion and land degradation. Hence, the figures for 1970 and 1980 are not available. However, an overall estimate is that an area of about 175 million ha. is subject to soil erosion and land degradation.

(b) and (c) The details are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

A number of soil conservation programmes have been taken up since the First Five Year Plan in the Central and State sectors. The programmes in the State sector are mostly concentrated on treating agricultural lands and some non-agricultural lands with various agronomic, engineering and biological measures. Central support has been extended for carrying out soil & landuse surveys with a view to identify priority/responsive areas and provide basic catchment characteristics. During the Third Five Year Plan Centrally sponsored scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects was launched for reducing siltation of the reservoirs and prolonging their useful life as well as improving the productivity of contributing catchment areas. Under a separate scheme survey and categorisation of culturable waste lands in blocks of less than 100 ha. was taken in 17 States for productive development. Similarly, through another Central Scheme, survey and categorisation of ravine lands in depth classes and under different ownership patterns, such as private, government and panchayat, was taken up in the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Guidelines were developed preventing erosion on table lands and encroachment of ravines reclaiming shallow ravines for agriculture/horticulture and stabilising medium and deep ravines by developing fuel and fodder reserves. The technical feasibility of this approach was demonstrated during the Fourth and Fifth Plans under the pilot project with Central support. During the Fifth Plan period, besides continuing the programmes in the catchments of River Valley Projects and ravinous areas, pilot projects were taken up for controlling the areas subject to shifting cultivation and reclaiming areas subject to alkalinity. During this Plan period, for stabilising and conserving the Himalayan eco-system a Centrally sponsored scheme of Soil Water and Tree Conservation was launched, while for the development of drought prone and desert areas two separate schemes were launched.

During the Sixth Plan, the thrust continues to be in the State sector for treating agricultural and non-agricultural lands. Central support is being extended through the schemes of :

(1) Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects in 28 catchments spread over 17 States and one Union Territory.

(2) Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers in 8 catchments located in 7 States and one Union Territory.

(3) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in 11 Himalayan States and Union Territories.

(4) Social Forestry including Rural Fuel-wood Plantations in 101 selected districts.

(5) Drought Prone Area Development Programme in 69 Districts in 13 States.

(6) Desert Development Programme in 3 States.

(7) Control of Shifting Cultivation in the Union Territories.

(8) Strengthening of Soil Survey Organisations in Union Territories.

Till 1979-80 an area of 28.96 million ha. has been treated. During the Sixth Plan an area of 8 75 million ha. is likely to be treated under the schemes in the Central and State Sectors. Besides, the stabilise and increase aggregate production from rainfed areas, a Centrally sponsored scheme of Propagation of Water Conservation/Harvesting Technology has been taken up in 15 States. In order to provide policy directions on matters concerning the care of soil health and to coordinate the programmes of soil and water conservation amongst the different agencies, a National Land Board and a National Land Resource Conservation and Development Commission have been set up. This Commission will also oversee and coordinate the activities of the State Land Use Boards.

The soil conservation problems include erosion by water and wind and degradation through water logging, alkalinity, salinity, shifting cultivation, etc. besides recurring problem of floods, droughts and excessive siltation of multi-purpose reservoirs. The problems are found in various combinations and at extensive locations. When the sum total of all the problems is considered, the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka seem to have very sizeable areas under various soil erosion and land degradation problems. These States are included in the above mentioned Central/Centrally sponsored schemes.

Achievements of 20-Point Programme in Orissa

1282. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the areas of Orissa which officially tops in achievements under the 20-Point Programme, have in fact slid further into poverty, particularly Tigiria in Cuttack District ;

(b) whether Government have surveyed the State of Orissa in regard to the achievements of 20-Point Programme ; if so, and what are the details of the survey ; and

(c) who is responsible for failure in the upliftment of the poor under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The State of Orissa has made appreciable progress in the implementation of New 20 Point Programme in respect of schemes administered by this Ministry. Under Integrated Rural/Development Programme, 1,88,400 families are to be assisted each year in Orissa. During 1980-81 as many as 1,00,749 families had been assisted. During 1981-82 and 1982-83, 1,38,367 and 2,52,453 families have heen assisted. The achievement of physical targets during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 53.4%, 73.4% and 133.9% respectively. Thus, there is a step up in the implementation of the IRD Programme from year to year during these 3 years. As regards financial targets, as against total allocation of Rs. 1570.00 lakhs during 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 669.08 lakhs had been utilised. During 1981-82 as well as against Rs. 1884.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1495.85 lakhs have been utilised. During the year 1982-83, as against total allocation of Rs. 2512.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.2292.78 lakhs have been utilised. Thus, there is step up in the utilisation of funds during these 3 years. With regard to disbursement of term credit as well, an amount of Rs. 1590.40 lakhs, Rs. 2575.13 lakhs, Rs. 3532.78 lakhs have been disbursed during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. Under Land Reforms 9,451 acres area has been declared surplus since 1. 1. 1982, out of which area taken into possession is 8,058 acres. Area distributed is 10,615 acres. Number of beneficiaries is 9,724 including 3,673 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 3,005 belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Under National Rural Employment Programme progress in terms of mandays of Employment generated is as under :—

Year	*Target*	*Achievement (in lakh mandays)*
1980-81	—	321.67
1981-82	196.80	194.31
1982-83	160.00	167.77

(c) Question does not arise.

Specialization in Mountaineering

1283. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of institutions set up by Government to help increase the efficiency and endeavour in mountaineering ; and

(b) whether any scheme with or without the collaboration of Jammu and Kashmir State Government has been/or is being formulated for specialization in the mountaineering ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government is sharing the expenditure on maintenance of three institutions namely, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi and Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi set up under the Societies Registration Act (1860) to help increase the efficiency and endeavour in mountaineering.

(b) Yes, Sir. A scheme to set up a Mountaineering Institute in Jammu and Kashmir in collaboration with the State Government is under consideration.

Accommodation for State Government Employees in Delhi

1284. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether there is any scheme taken up by his Ministry to make more accommodation available (by constructing new housing sites) for employees of different States working in their respective departments based in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : No, Sir.

Allotment of Land to Teachers House Building Societies

1285. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned land to any House Building Co-operative Society of school/college/university teachers in Union Territory of Delhi during the past three years, including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the names of such Societies along with the details about the land allotted to them ;

(c) if not, whether any applications are pending with the D.D.A. for the allotment of land to such Societies ; and

(d) if so, the names of the Societies and the dates with effect from which applications are pending the likely date by which the land will be allotted and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Projects under the United Nations Commission for Human Settlement

1286. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any projects have been sanctioned/constructed under the United Nations Commission for Human Settlement (Habitat) during the past three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each State/Union Territory ; and

(c) a brief outline of the new projects which are under consideration for sanction, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UNCHS) is an intergovernmental body on Human Settlements. The work programme is discussed and finalised at the annual session of the Commission.

The programmes include workshops, seminars, technical papers & projects in the identified subject areas of the Commission.

No house construction projects have been undertaken in India under assistance from the UNCHS.

Shifting of Union Government Offices Outside Delhi

1287. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to move any offices of the Union Government to places outside Delhi including the satellite townships around Delhi ;

(b) if so, the names of the offices to be shifted along with the names of places selected for this purpose, State-wise ; and

(c) the likely date by which they would be shifted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Shifting of certain Union Government offices located in Delhi to places outside Delhi is under consideration of Government ; but no decision has been taken.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Funds Sanctioned for Social Housing Schemes

1288. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any funds for Social Housing Schemes under LIC/GIC Scheme to the Governments of Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Punjab, Haryana and the Administration of the Union Territory of Delhi during the past three years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for each one of the projects, State-wise for which the loans have been sanctioned and utilised by the State Governments concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) LIC/GIC loans are allocated to State Govts. annualy for construction of houses under various social housing schemes without being tied to any specific project. Details regarding allocation of these loans to the State Governments in question are given below :-

Name of State	*Total amount of LIC/GIC loans allocated*		
	1980-81	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
	(Rs. Lakhs)		
Haryana	106	126	104
Himachal Pradesh	80	91	75
Jammu & Kashmir	100	100	105
Punjab	195	226	319

Survey Regarding Housing Sector

1289. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has made any survey to get an idea of the trends in the housing sector ;

(b) if so, the particulars of districts in different States covered under the survey ; and

(c) the facts revealed by the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No such survey has been conducted by this Ministry in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Premises Leased by L & D.O.

1290. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to news report "curious ways of Land and Development Office" in Hindustan Times dated 25 June, 1983 and state :

(a) the particulars of premises leased by L & DO for 'a residence' in which multistoreyed buildings have been completed, occupied and flats sold along with number of floors and total covered area as also total amount of additional premium and additional ground rent recoverable in each case ;

(b) particulars of premises leased by L & DO for 'a residence' in which plans for multistoreyed buildings have been sanctioned by NDMC specifying the premises in which construction has started without getting the plans sanctioned ; and

(c) amount already recovered in each case in respect of (a) above and reasons for not re-entering premises and obtaining stay orders for stoppage of construction in respect of (b) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

L & D. O Inspections of Lease-Hold Premises in April-June 1983

1291. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many inspection of lease-hold premises were actually carried out by L & D O in the residential colonies of Jor Bagh, Sunder Nagar Jangpura Extension and Bengali Market during April, May, June 1983 along with particulars of premises, area and details of breaches noticed and action initiated in each case ;

(b) the policy with respect to such inspections, when were they undertaken and whether the results of the inspections in respect of breaches relating to non-conforming use under D. D. A. Act have been communicated to the D. D. A. if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) upto date list of condonable breaches in respect of residential leases of L & D. O. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) As reported during the months of April, May and June, 1983, Land and Development Office carried out inspections of twenty eight residential premises in the areas mentioned in the Question. The particulars of the premises, area and details of breaches noticed and action initiated are indicated in the Annexure I laid on the table of the House. (placed in Library. See No. Lt 6784/83).

(b) As reported, the L & D O has carried out inspections in respect of the properties administered by them excepting the rehabilitation properties, but there too, inspection is carried out in respect of the property where sale permission is sought or complaints are received. The results of the inspections in respect of breaches relating to non-conforming use under D. D. A. Act have not been communicated to the D. D. A. by the L & D O but at the time of regularisation of the breaches, a condition is stipulated to the effect that regularisation is without prejudice to the rights of the D. D. A. to take action under the D. D. A. Act.

(c) A list of condonable breaches in respect of residential lesses of L & D O is given in the Annexure-II laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. Lt 6784/83).

Specifing the Lot Number of Bottles/Tins by Manufacturers of Aerated Water

1292. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL : SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to Fruit Products Order, 1955 and state :

(a) the reasons whereby soft drink manufacturers do not specify the lot number or date of manufacture as required vide para 8 (i) (d) of FPO on each bottle/tin ;

(b) the number of side/top lables of the soft drinks manufactured by FPO Nos. 5200, 5238, 2905, 1938, 2380, 4000 and 31 which have been approved by the competent authority and place a copy/text of the approved labels and instructions for their placement on bottles/tins on the Table of the House ;

(c) the reasons whereby the licence number of manufacturers is not exhibited prominently on side label of each soft drink bottle as required under clause 8 (b) of FPO ; and

(d) the labelling and marketing requirements in case the manufacturers sell their products through mobile vans and vending machines as in case of Rasika ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (c) This is because there are operational difficulties in displaying the licence number on the side labels and in specifying the lot number/date of manufacture when soft drinks are packed in bottles which are returnable and used for refilling. In other cases, these requirements are enforced.

(b) The number and approved text of the labels are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt 6785/83). The labelling requirements are contained in Clause 8 and Part XX-2 of the Fruit Products Order, 1955.

(d) Products sold through mobile vans and vending machines in loose form do not come under the purview of the Order.

Kharif Target

1293. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed any target for production of Kharif crops for 1982-83, if so, the State-wise break up for the said period ; and

(b) whether the target has been fully achieved ; if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) In consultation with the Planning Commission, a national target of foodgrains production of 139.0 to 141.5 million tonnes for the whole year 1982-83 was fixed. Statewise annual targets for foodgrains production were decided by the Planning Commission in consultation with individual States for the whole year. A statement indicating the crop-wise and Statewise operational targets of foodgrains and other crops is attached. Ministry of Agriculture envisaged a Kharif target of foodgrains production at 84.3 million tonnes as against the actual Kharif foodgrains production of 79.1 million tonnes in 1981-82. Statewise targets for the Kharif season were not fixed by the Planning Commission.

(b) The achievements during Kharif 1982-83 as compared to the targets are as follows :

Crop	Unit	Target Anticipated achievement 1982-83 during 1982-83	
Kharif Foodgrains	Million tonnes	84.3	68.67
Kharif Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	74.2	52.8
Sugarcane	Million tonnes	180-185	183.6
Cotton (Lint)	Lakh bales	82-85	80.0
Jute & Mesta	—do—	81-84	72.0

The shortfalls in foodgrains, oilseeds and jute production are largely due to the acute and extensive drought during 1982-83, specially in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Targets of Production of Crops during 1982-83 based on Annual Plan discussions in the Planning Commission.

	Food grains (lakh tonnes)	Oil seeds (lakh tonnes)	Sugarcane (lakh tonnes)	Cotton (lakh bales)	Jute & Mosta (lakh bales)
Andhra Pradesh	110.30	14.00	146.00	5.50	8.50
Assam	31.18	1.56	30.00	0.03	10.00
Bihar	120.00	1.50	67.00	—	10.50
Gujarat	47.49	28.25	40.00	21.50	—
Haryana	71.00	1.64	76.00	7.10	—
Himachal Pradesh	11.91	—	1.25	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	15.12	0.40	—	—	—
Karnataka	84.70	12.25	135.00	10.00	—
Kerala	14.52	0.24	4.00	0.01	—
Madhya Pradesh	133.25	14·00	26.20	3.20	—
Maharashtra	114.65	12.00	265.00	18.25	—
Manipur	3.90	—	1.30	0.01	—
Meghalaya	1.71	—	0.09	0.05	0.72
Nagaland	1.32	—	2.02	—	—
Orissa	67.00	9.08	41.40	0.14	9.25
Punjab	128.16	1.80	64.00	14.25	—
Rajasthan	87.00	8.00	24.50	5.65	—
Tamil Nadu	95.71	14.74	235.20	5.00	—
Uttar pradesh	259.40	19.15	750.00	0.42	1.00
Tripura	4.57	—	1.18	—	1.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	101.25	1.85	20.00	—	43.00
Other	0.80	0.55	—	—	—
All India Target	139.0 to 141.5 million tonnes	11.8 to 12.0 million tonnes	180.00 to 185.00 million tonnes	82.00 to 85.00 lakh bales	81.00 to 84.0 lakh bales

Rent Control Cases in Delhi

1294. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 7443 and 7488 on 12 April, 1982 regarding work in Delhi Rent Control Courts and Amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act respectively and state :

(a) the number of cases pending in Courts of Delhi Rent Control Tribunal, Rent Controller and Additional Rent Controllers and the rate of disposal of cases in each Court and the comparable figures for any of the years following the implementation of Delhi Rent Control Act ;

(b) the number of Rent Control Cases pending in Delhi High Court alongwith comparable figures for any of the years following the implementation of the Act ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of judicial officers or rationalise the procedure for quick disposal of Rent Control Cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-Allottees in Possession of DIZ Area Quarters

1295. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most quarters in DIZ Area are under possession of non-allottees on payment of high amount of rent creating a problem for those who are living themselves in their own quarters, if so, whether Government will make an inquiry in this regard ;

(b) whether in many quarters, balconies have been covered by these allottees and non-allottees and 2 to 3 families are living in these quarters and many types of problems have been created like blocking of passages by keeping cots and making the stair cases congested ;

(c) if so, will Government make an inquiry in the matter ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Some complaints have been received regarding unauthorised subletting of Government quarters by the allottees in DIZ Area. Each such complaint is enquired into and where

subletting is established, action is taken against the allottees, by cancelling their allotments or debarring them from sharing of accommodation.

(b) to (d) Cases of covering of balconies by the allottees of quarters in DIZ Area have come to notice. In such cases the allottees concerned are directed to remove the unauthorised constructions, failing which their allotments are liable to be cancelled. Subletting enquiries are also conducted by the Directorate of Estates and action is taken both for subletting and unauthorised alternations in cases where such irregularities are established.

There is no bar on more than one family living in a quarter, as an allottee can share his accommodation with an eligible person under intimation to the Directorate of Estates.

Employees Union's Representation Against Certain Officials of FCI

1296. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation has been made by FCI Union in matter of nomination for inspection of Thailand rice deal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that principal norms have been violated by norminating junior officers for inspection of rice ;

(c) whether it is a fact that senior officer have been nominated for import of wheat from Australia and USA ;

(d) whether the representation contained certain allegation against officers ; and

(e) if so, the nature of allegations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Seniority is not the only criterion for such nominations.

(c) Officers nominated were of the rank of Joint Manager.

(d) and (e) The representation alleged non-adoption of any norms which is not correct. While nominating the team, the experience and integrity of the individual officers were kept in view.

Central aid to States for Housing Schemes for weaker sections

1297. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to State Governments during the last three years upto 30 June, 1983 for various housing schemes for weaker sections ; and

(b) the number of houses constructed or under construction, State-wise during the said Period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Housing is a State subject. Except for the plantation labour scheme all the other social housing schemes are in the state sector. Central Plan assistance for housing form a part of the state sector outlay and are released as block loans and block grants, without their being tied up to any scheme.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tidy growth of Sugar Industry

1298. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the slow rate of progress in the field of sugar industry is attributed to outdated technology and worn out machinery;

(b) whether Government propose to give incentive for introduction of new technology by industry in the field of sugar production ;

(c) whether much of Governments good intentions are being negatived because suitable changes have not been made in the loan application forms used by the industry and as a result they have to buy only outdated machinery out of the loan sanctioned by Government ; and

(d) whether Government would take immediate steps to rectify this serious lacunae and issue instructions that the loan amount can be utilised for the purchase of machinery which is required for introduction of new technology and if so, by what time this will be done ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There are a number of factors that have contributed to the slow rate of progress in the field of sugar industry.

(b) The introduction of new technology by industry in the field of sugar production is a step in the right direction. However, the question of incentive from Government for upgradation of technology should normally not arise and be a part of the constant upgradation of technology by the industry in the national interest.

(c) and (d) The Form and type of the Application for assistance from Central Financial Institutions does not have any material bearing on the type of machinery which the applicant is trying to instal. However, in the sugar industry, there are standard specifications of plant and machinery and subject to such equipment being installed and techno-economic viability, applications are sanctioned.

Collection of Sugarcane from the field by industry

1299. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present the sugarcane growers are paid according to ex-factory rate i.e. on the delivery of the cane at the factory site and not on the basis of cane collected from the field ;

(b) if so, whether because of this, farmers who have to carry sugarcane from a very long distance to a factory have to incur great expenditure for taking their produce to the factory and their earning becomes less as compared to those whose fields are located nearer the factory ;

(c) if so, whether Government would make sure that the factories collect the sugarcane from the field at their own cost at a fixed price ; and

(d) how the present disparity can be remedied ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) The Central Government fixes the minimum prices of sugarcane payable by vacuum pan factories for sugarcane delivered at the factory gate. For the cane delivered at purchase centres, a maximum rebate of 32 paise per quintal is allowed to be deducted from the price payable to the growers. The quantum of rebate, which does not represent the actual cost of transportation, is to the benefit of the grower and a portion of the cost of transportation is thus passed on to the consumer.

Moreover, important considerations in the reservation of areas for supply of cane to the factories include distance from the factory and facilities for transport. However, such reservation is done by the State Governments. The actual incidence of transportation cost to the individual growers at different distances from the factory is not known to the Central Government.

In actual practice, however, the growers generally get higher prices for their sugarcane than the statutory minimum prices under advice of the various State Govts. The role of the statutory minimum prices lies in the

fact that they ensure, in periods of excess production that the growers do not receive payments lower than these. These prices are fixed taking into consideration all the factors, including transportation, and are based on overall averages, with an element of return to the grower included. Due to their very nature, the minimum prices cannot be fixed in such a way as to provide for each and every local peculiarity.

Uniform prices for foodgrains

1300. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether Government will consider uniform price for foodgrains throughout the country on the lines of postal, railways and petroleum products and as a first step to make a beginning in the hills, which are at present discriminated against despite their weak economic conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : Foodgrains are issued at a uniform price by the Government of India to all the States in the country. The retail consumer prices are fixed by the State Govts., after adding their incidental and other costs. As the cost of transporting foodgrains in the hill States is high, Government of India is reimbursing the transport cost in those States upto the declared principal Distribution Centres.

गोबध

1301. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान गोमांस और चर्बी प्राप्त करने हेतु देश में राज्य-वार कितनी गायों का बध किया गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Loss of cash crops in Kerala due to drought

1302. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss due to destruction of cash crops in Kerala in the recent drought ;

(b) the steps being taken to compensate the loss ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have sent any scheme to the Centre for replanting etc. of the cash-crops ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The estimated loss reported by Government of Kerala due to destruction of cash crops in Kerala in the recent drought is about Rs. 179 crores.

(b) The following steps were taken to compensate the loss :—

(i) An additional advance Plan assistance of Rs. 1 crore in addition to the sum of Rs. 1.62 crores already provided during the current year. This amount can also be used for input subsidies for plantation crops ;

(ii) It has been decided to include coconut as an oilseed crop for the purpose of supply of minikits of seeds and fertilizers to help the growers during 1983-84 as a special case in Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers ;

(iii) The assistance @ Rs. 50,000/- per block being provided under the scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers for Fruit and fuel plantations has been decided to be extended to crops like coconut, pepper, arecanut, spices and such other plantation crops ;

(iv) Funds for the second quarter for the scheme on Small and Marginal Farmers were decided to be released immediately ;

(v) It was decided to allow the unspent balance out of drought relief assistance granted to the Government of Kerala to be utilised till 30th September, 1983 ;

(vi) It has decided to allocate an additional amount of Rs. 30 lakhs for the rehabilitation of root-wilt affected trees. The scheme is being financed by the Coconut Development Board and the amount of Rs. 30 lakhs represents Board's share ;

(vii) It has also been decided to provide the following additional assistance under the schemes mentioned below :

(a)	Strengthening of Government nurseries for propagation of quality planting material.	Rs. 4.00 lakhs (Board's Share)
(b)	New Plantation of Coconuts in the areas affected by drought and in the area of the existing schemes of Coconut Development Board (additional 500 ha. to be planted).	Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Board's Share)

Action on the above points has already been taken/initiated.

(c) The supplementary memorandum received from the Government of Kerala includes rehabilitation programmes including re-planting.

(d) As indicated under (b).

बांझ पशुओं को दुधारू बनाने का परीक्षण

1303. **श्री एन० ई० होरो** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ परीक्षण किए हैं जिनके अधीन ऐसे पशुओं को जो बांझ हो गए हैं, फिर से दुधारू और प्रजनन शक्ति सम्पन्न बनाना संभव होगा; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस मामले में मिली सफलता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय डेयरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल और हरियाणा कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, हिसार में किये गए परीक्षणों से पता चला कि इंजेक्शन द्वारा दिये जाने वाले एस्ट्रोजन और प्रोजेस्ट्रान द्रव (ई. पी. आई. एल.) से उपचार करने पर बांझ पशुओं को दुधारू बनाया जा सकता है । इस मामले में 75 से 80 प्रतिशत तक सफलता मिली है । इन पशुओं से प्राप्त दूध सामान्य दुधारू गायों के दूध जैसा ही होता है ।

उत्प्रेरित दुग्धकाल के लिए लगभग 35 प्रतिशत मामलों में हार्मोनिक उपचार के अधीन, ऐसे पशुओं में स्वयं सुधार हो जाता है । और वह पुनर्प्रजनन योग्य हो जाते हैं यह परीक्षण अभी प्रयोगात्मक अवस्थाओं में हैं तथा अधिक लागत होने के कारण इन्हें व्यापारिक स्तर पर उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया है ।

Deteriorating services in Vithalbhai Patel House

1304. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services like scavenging, lifts, furniture in the corridors, partitioning and parking of scooters blocking of staircases in Vithalbhai Patel House have been deteriorating and have become a menace for tenants/residents ;

(b) whether the staff at C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office at V.P. House has been neglecting these and not helping to maintaining orderliness ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to investigate into these failures of the staff and take remedial action ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir. Services in the Vithalbhai Patel House are being provided at a satisfactory level. It has been reported that some residents have put up partitions in the balconies/ corridors. They have been requested several times to remove these. Scooters are packed in passages/corridors. This has been brought to the notice of the House Committees of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

(b) No, Sir. The Enquiry Office staff are doing their best to maintain the building.

(c) Does not arise in view of the replies to parts (a) & (b) above.

Import of Butter Oil and Milk Powders

1305. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) since when the country started importing butter oil and what has been the quantity of the butter oil and milk powder imported since 1970 to 1983 every year ;

(b) what was the target of milk production at the end of the OF-I and whether it was attained ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether the country will be self sufficient in milk production at the end of OF-II and stop importing butter oil and milk powder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The import of butter oil started during the year 1970-71. A statement showing the import of commodities on commercial account and gift supplies from 1970-71 to 1982-83 is given at Annexure.

(b) and (c) The milk production in the country has increased from 22.50 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 31.50 million tonnes in 1980-81, as against a target of 31.44 million tonnes. However, the OF-I did not envisage any target of increase in milk production.

(d) The achievement of self-sufficiency is rather relative and is dependent on the targetted per capita availability. The per capita availability of milk is expected to be 146 gms. per person per day by 1984-85. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had reported 201 gms. of milk per head per day as the average minimum nutritional requirement. The per capita availability of milk is related to the rate of growth of population. While milk production has increased significantly, there has also been sizeable increase in population. Efforts are being made to increase milk production to meet the requirements of the growing population.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the import of commodities of commercial account and gift supplies from 1970-71 to 1982-83

(Figures in MT)

Year	Commercial import of SMP	Gift		
		Skim milk	Butter oil	Butter
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	8418	12320	2292	—
1971-72	15107	14250	2452	—
1972-73	16877	15405	3707	—
1973-74	12195	9047	4281	—
1974-75	15000	13307	10802	500
1975-76	—	27626	7165	—
1976-77	—	19634	1782	—
1977-78	—	11821	7679	—
1978-79	—	28898.274	6039.153	—
1979-80	—	31146.250	12290.730	1282
1980-81	—	18812.025	9372.780	850
1981-82	—	77466.772	14035.170	3967.250
1982-83	—	37572.528	9331.050	3456.750

Starvation Deaths

1306. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some parts of the country, large number of people have died of starvation between March and May this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is no report of any starvation deaths from any part of the country before, during and after March and May this year.

(b) In view of (a), question does not arise.

बांधों में दरारों के कारण बाढ़ें

1307. **श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बनाए गए बांधों में दरारों के कारण बाढ़ों का खतरा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने बांधों में दरारें आ गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन ठेकेदारों के प्रति कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है जिन्होंने ये बांध बनाए है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ड़) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) बांधों में दरारें आने के कारण, केन्द्र को बाढ़ों के खतरे की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी गई है। कई वर्षों के दौरान संकुचन तथा तापमान के परिवर्तनों के कारण हीराकुड, कोनार तथा तिग्रा बांधों में कतिपय दरारें आई हैं। इन घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिए गठित की गई उच्च स्तरीय विशेषज्ञ समिति ने बताया है कि ये असामान्य घटनाएं नहीं हैं तथा दरारों के कारण बांधों की सुरक्षा को तत्काल कोई खतरा नहीं है। उपचारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए और आगे आवश्यक अध्ययन प्रगति पर हैं।

(ग) से (ड़) सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय होने के कारण विभिन्न बांधों का निर्माण, प्रचालन तथा रख-रखाव राज्यों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है। अतएव, बाद में आने वाले देशों के लिए उन ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध, जिन्होंने बांधों का निर्माण किया था, कार्यवाई, यदि कोई हो, करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का काम है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग बांधों की क्षमता के ह्रास में हो रही वृद्धि का पता लगाने और इसके कारणों का विश्लेषण करने और दोषों को दूर करने के लिए समाधानों की सिफारिश करने में राज्यों को सहायता देता है, जब वे इसके लिए अनुरोध करते हैं।

SC/ST quota in technical posts in Ministry of Agriculture

1308. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise detail of technical posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry and the present position ;

(b) what action is being taken for filling the quota of S.C. & S.T. in all the technical posts in the Ministry ;

(c) whether posts reserved for SC/ST are being filled on deputation ;

(d) the duration of deputation on different technical posts ;

(e) in the light of recent Prime Minister's Press note, what action has been taken to repatriate officers working for more than five years giving the details of those who have worked for more than five years continuously or are during 2nd/3rd deputation ;

(f) whether he would consider to fill all the technical posts by direct recruitment through U.P.S.C. to avoid the problem created by denutation system ; and

(g) if so, when will this be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

1980-85 के दौरान मकानों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता

1309. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**
श्री तारिक अनवर :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने वर्ष 1980-85 के दौरान लगभग 36 लाख परिवारों को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध कराने तथा लगभग 68 लाख परिवारों को मकानों के लिए भूखण्ड आबंटित करने का प्रावधान किया है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या आधार हैं; और

(ख) मकानों के निर्माण के लिए अब तक राज्यवार कितनी सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई है, यह सहायता कितने मकानों के निर्माण के लिए दी गई है और अब तक बनाए गए मकानों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ़) : (क) जी, हां। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों (न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम) के लिए गृह स्थल व निर्माण सहायता योजना के लिए 353.50 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है जिसमें से 170 करोड़ रुपये 250 रुपये प्रति गृह स्थल की दर से 68 लाख विकासित आवास स्थलों के आबंटन के लिए हैं, 36 लाख परिवारों को निर्माण सहायता के प्रावधान के लिए स्थानीय निर्माण सामग्रियों हेतु 500 रुपये प्रति परिवार की दर से 183.50 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) यह योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है और योजना के दोनों घटकों के लिए निधियां साम्र रूप से उदिष्ट की जाती है। छठी योजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्माण सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए राज्यवार परिव्यय तथा उपलब्धी सभापटल पर रखे गये अनुलग्नक-I में दी गई है : ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। (देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 6786/83)।

सिंचाई योजनाओं की विफलता

1310. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 5 जुलाई, 1983 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' के पृष्ठ 4 पर "हमारी सिंचाई योजनाओं की विफलता" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिंचाई योजनाओं पर अब तक कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया है और उनसे पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार, कितनी आय प्राप्त हुई है तथा उनसे कितनी आय की आशा थी; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई योजनाओं के निर्माण में 1979-80 में 321.5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई जो 1981-82 में बढ़कर 421.6 करोड़ रुपये हो गई;

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) सिंचाई स्कीमों पर अब तक (1951 से 1983 तक) कुल, 18,914 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हुआ है।

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से होने वाली सकल प्राप्तियों से वर्ष के दौरान परियोजना के कार्य-करण संबंधी व्ययों तथा 100 वर्षों की मियाद वाली परियोजनाओं पर होने वाले निवेश पर

1 %प्रति-लाभ और 50 वर्षों की मियाद वाली परियोजनाओं पर होने वाले निवेश पर 2 %प्रति-लाभ के पूरा होने की संभावना होती है ।

पिछले 4 वर्षों के दौरान सिंचाई निर्माण-कार्यों से हुई राज्यवार सकल प्राप्तियां तथा हानि ये हैं :

वर्ष	सकल प्राप्तियां (करोड़ रुपये)		हानि
1979-80	उपलब्ध नहीं	(—)	329.95
1980-81	115.45	(—)	403 22
1981-82	162.68	(—)	424 75
1982-83	138.86	(—)	648.05

Funds allocated for Rural Water Supply Programme

1311. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of fund allocated to each State during the year 1982-83 for rural water supply programme ;

(b) the details of funds utilised by each State and the details of work done in regard to rural water supply programme during 1982-83 ; and

(c) the provision made for the rural water programme for the year 1983-84 of each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (c) The funds released to each State under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the year 1982-83 and approved allocations for works under the same programme for the year 1983-84 are given in statement I. The approved outlays under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Water Supply) for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in Statement II.

(b) Details of funds utilized by each State for 1982-83 will be available only later in the year after the accounts are finalised. The number of problem villages provided with drinking water supply during 1982-83 both under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the State sector Minimum Needs Programme are given in Statement III.

STATEMENT I

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Release/allocation of funds during 1982-83 & 1983-84

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl.	State/U.T.	Funds released during 1982-83 for			Approved allocation for works during 1983-84
		Works	Staff	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	473.50	6.00	479.50	561.88
2.	Assam	581.50	2.48	583.98	768.63
3.	Bihar	863.75	NIL	863.75	761.55
4.	Gujarat	281.00	6.00	287.00	113.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Haryana	273.00	4.00	277.00	NIL
6.	Himachal Pradesh	273.73	NIL	273.73	NIL
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1055.50	2.50	1058.00	1446.26
8.	Karnataka	941.50	NIL	941.50	714.73
9.	Kerala	641.00	2.20	643.20	1121.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1397.50	NIL	1397.50	1244.20
11.	Maharashtra	716.50	6.00	722.50	720.05
12.	Manipur	154.00	4.00	158.00	107.98
13.	Meghalaya	200.48	2.15	202.63	602.11
14.	Nagaland	149.18	6.00	155.18	235.28
15.	Orissa	766.50	6.00	772.50	807.82
16.	Punjab	183.00	NIL	183.00	53.38
17.	Rajasthan	2229.50	2.00	2231.50	3363.83
18.	Sikkim	62.43	1.51	63.94	227.06
19.	Tamil Nadu	850.50	6.00	856.50	638.31
20.	Tripura	81.50	NIL	81.50	36.63
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1940.99	NIL	1940.99	4091 16
22.	West Bengal	887.50	6.00	893.50	1552.28
23.	A & N Islands	6.64	NIL	6.64	56.56
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	NIL	30.00	134.87
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	NIL	2.00	2.00	NIL
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20.94	NIL	20.94	51.07
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	3.00	1.50	4.50	13.94
31.	Pondicherry	14.50	NIL	14.50	25 60
	Total :	15,079.14	66.34	15,145.48	19,500.00

STATEMENT II

Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
Approved outlays under MNP

(in lakhs of Rs.)

		1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1870.00	3000.00
2.	Assam	810.00	810.00
3.	Bihar	1365.00	1375.00
4.	Gujarat	1205.00	1600.00
5.	Haryana	1200.00	1800.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	844.00	1000.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1100.00	1125.00
8.	Karnataka	1153.00	1160.00
9.	Kerala	741.00	711.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1235.00	1920.00
11.	Maharashtra	4000.00	6000.00
12.	Manipur	430.00	430.00
13.	Meghalaya	400.00	400.00
14.	Nagaland	226 00	260.00
15.	Orissa	665.00	725.00
16.	Punjab	500.00	800.00
17.	Rajasthan	1500.00	1300.00
18.	Sikkim	125.00	145.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1300.00	1300.00
20.	Tripura	230.00	250.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3400.00	4000.00
22.	West Bengal	820.00	790.00*
23.	A & N Islands	75.00	100.00

* Increased to Rs. 990.00 lakhs by the State Government.

1	2	3	4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	335.00	450.00
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26.	Delhi	275.00	100.00
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.45	6.20
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	67.00	122.30
29.	Lakshadweep	3.00	—
30.	Mizoram	168.00	175.00
31.	Pondicherry	22.20	20.10
	Total	26074.45	31874.70

Statement III

Rural Water Supply Programme

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of problem villages covered during 1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2641@
2.	Assam	1728
3.	Bihar	3015@
4.	Gujarat	650@
5.	Haryana	350
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1071
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	407
8.	Karnataka	5500@
9.	Kerala	113@
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5206@
11.	Maharashtra	3337@
12.	Manipur	203@
13.	Meghalaya	168
14.	Nagaland	75
15.	Orissa	2291
16.	Punjab	77
17.	Rajasthan	3555@
18.	Sikkim	51@
19.	Tamil Nadu	2951@
20.	Tripura	582
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5619@
22.	West Bengal	4144
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36@
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	327
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Delhi	27
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	22
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	31
31.	Pondicherry	31
	Total :	44208**

@ Includes partial coverage

** *Note* :- Based on information given by State Govts. at the discussion held in April-May, 1983.

Removing Sub-Standard Foodgrains from Godown of J & K

1312. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what arrangements are being made to lift back the hundreds of tons of sub-standard rice and other foodgrains from godowns of Food and Supplies Department of Jammu and Kashmir which has been supplied by the Food Corporation of India ; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government to remove such and other lapses on the part of Food Corporation of India while dealing with Jammu and Kashmir and other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) :(a) No sub-standard rice or any other foodgrains were supplied by Food Corporation of India to the Government of J & K. The question of making any arrangements to lift back sub-standard stock does not, therefore, arise.

(b) Only pre-inspected stocks conforming to the prescribed specifications are issued to State Governments.

Discontentment over the Quality of Milk Supplied in Chandigarh

1313. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consumers discontent over the quality of milk is increasing in the Union Territory of Chandigarh ; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve its quality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the U.T. administration has reported that samples are regularly checked to ensure quality of milk. Since January 1983, 8 samples have been declared adulterated/substandard and prosecution against the defaulters has been launched in the court of law.

Schemes Started in Haryana Under Rural Development Programme

1314. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) nature and details of schemes started in Harayana under Rural Development Programme during 1982-83 ; and

(b) amount spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) are the major on-going centrally sponsored rural development programmes under implementation in Haryana. The IRD Programme is a major poverty alleviation programme and all income generating schemes in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are eligible for assistance under the programme. This programme is aimed at a target group of the rural poor and the identified families are provided assistance through loans and subsidies for taking up various schemes. The NREP aims at providing supplementary wage employment opportunities in the rural areas and creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. The DPAP and the DDP are development programmes and they aim at restoration of a proper ecological balance and optimum utilisation of land, water, livestock and human resources in the areas covered by these programmes. While the IRDP and NREP are under implementation in all the 87 blocks in Haryana, the DPAP and DDP cover 9 and 26 blocks

respectively. At the district level, the implementation of these programmes is coordinated by the District Rural Development Agency headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

(b) The amount spent under the IRDP, NREP, DPAP and DDP during 1982-83 in Haryana was as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Total amount spent in 1982-83
I. IRDP	1916.01 (includes amout spent on subsidy and credit)
II. NREP	176.14 (upto December, 1982)
III. DPAP	283.63
IV. DDP	179.28

Reports of Committee on Grievances of DDA Builders

1315. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee constituted to go into the grievances of DDA's Builders has given its report and if so the action taken thereon ;

(b) whether the DDA Builders Association has complained about supply of defective drawings and sub-standard material and about DDA making 100 per cent profit on the houses built for the public ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Illegal Occupation of Group Housing Societies Land in Geeta Colony

1316. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 15 Group Housing Societies which were allotted sites in Geeta Colony by Delhi Development Authority could not get possession of sites as a result of illegal occupancy ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give the possession of plots to the Housing Societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that physical possession of land has already been handed over to 15 cooperative group housing societies in Geeta Colony after clearing, levelling and demarcting the land.

States Failure to utilise Funds allotted for Development of Towns

1317. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 16 States and 2 Union Territories have failed to use in full the funds given to them during 1979-80 and 1980-81 for integrated development of small and medium towns ;

(b) the names of 28 Towns in Tamil Nadu which were approved under this scheme ;

(c) whether the funds were sought for five towns in 1979, 16 towns in 1980, ten towns in 1981 and ten towns in 1982 by the Government of Tamil Nadu ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for expeditious implementation of this scheme meant to take the pressure of metropolitan cities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) During 1979-80 only 12 States approached for Central assistance and 31 towns were given the 1st instalment amounting to Rs. 2.25 crores. No Union Territory approached for Central assistance during 1979-80.

During 1980-81, 19 States (including the earlier 12 States) and 2 Union Territories approached for Central assistance and 92 towns (including towns in two Union Territories) were provided Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 9.00 crores. The central assistance released during the above two years has not been fully utilised in the case of some States and Union Territories.

(b) The 28 towns approved for Tamil Nadu are given below :

1. Ootacammund
2. Karur
3. Dharampuri
4. Pudukottai
5. Tiruchangoda
6. Palni
7. Gobbichettipalayam
8. Mannargudi
9. Dharampura
10. Mattupalayam
11. Changalpattu
12. Coonoor
13. Attur
14. Tiruvanamalai
15. Udamalpet
16. Nammakkal
17. Kovilpatti
18. Hosur
19. Pollachi
20. Theni-Allinagaram
21. Nagapattinam
22. Ranipet-Aallazapet-Arcot
23. Panruti
24. Karaikudi
25. Kallakurichi
56. Arakkonam
27. Arni
28. Shivaganga.

(c) The details of funds released and towns covered in Tamil Nadu during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in the Statement attached.

(d) The following are some of the measures taken to expedite implementation of the scheme ;

1. A high level Sanctioning Committee in the Ministry of Works and Housing meets regularly and reviews the progress of the implementation of the Scheme by the States and Union Territories.

2. Review meetings were held in October/November, 1982 with the States and Union Territories Officials with a view to accelerating the pace of the scheme and resolving the problems faced in implementation such as funds, materials, land acquisition, staff and organisational difficulties.

3. The Scheme was reviewed at the time of the meeting of the Ministers for Local Government, Urban Development and Housing in January, 1983 as aiso/at the conference of Chief Town Planners meeting held in April, 1983.

4. The Union Minister for Works and Housing has addressed the Chief Ministers of various States and Union Territories to take prompt measures to tackle the difficulties faced in implementation and ensure that the approved projects are completed expeditiously.

5. Regular visits are also made by the senior officials of the Ministry and the Town and Country Planning organisation under this Ministry to the various States and Union Territories in order to discuss the problems and suggest steps for the speedy implementation of the Schemes.

STATEMENT

Rs. in lakhs

State U.Ts/towns	Central assistance released			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Tamil Nadu (28)				
1. Oatacammund	10.00	—	15.00	
2. Karur	17.00	—	—	
3. Dharampuri	10.50	—	—	
4. Pudukottai	5.00	—	4.00	
5. Tiruchangoda	—	14.00	—	
6. Palni	—	10.00	—	
7. Gobbi Chettipalayam	—	9.00	—	
8. Mannargudi	—	8.50	—	
9. Dharampuram	—	10.50	—	
10. Mattupalayam	—	7.50	—	
11. Changalpatu	—	5.00	—	
12. Coonoor	—	23.50	—	
13. Attur	—	22.00	—	
14. Tiruvanamalai	—	25.50	—	
15. Udamalpet	—	11.25	—	
16. Nammakkal	—	—	21.00	
17. Kovilpatti	—	—	19.00	
18. Hosur	—	—	14.00	
19. Pollachi	—	—	20.00	
20. Theni-Allinagaram	—	—	10.00	
21. Nagapattinam	—	—	17.25	
22. Ranipet-Allazapet-Arcot	—	—	10.00	
23. Panruti	—	—	15.00	
24. Kariakudi	—	—	10.00	
25. Kallakurichi	—	—	19.00	
26. Arni	—	—	11.00	
27. Arakkonam	—	—	—	16.50
28. Shivaganga	—	—	—	15.00

Completion of Irrigation Projects Receiving World Bank Assistance

1318. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many out of the 19 irrigation projects receiving World Bank assistance, are likely to be completed by the stipulated dates and if there is any delay the reasons for the same ;

(b) in how many such projects the initial identification reports have been completed ; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance received so for by individual irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The list of on-going irrigation projects assisted by World Bank/IDA/IBRD is enclosed. Out of these for four projects the stipulated date of completion has been extended *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and CAD Projects Gujarat Irrigation Project and 2nd Maharashtra Irrigation Project and Periyar Vaigai Irrigation Project with the agreement of the World Bank and a request from the Government of Karnataka for extension of Karnataka Irrigation Project is under consideration.

Generally, the reasons for extension have been (a) change in the scope of the work ; (b) inadequacy of the staff ; (c) cost over-run and (d) slowing down of works due to litigation.

(b) Credit agreements are based on detailed project reports.

(c) Kindly see Col. of the Statements attached.

STATEMENT

List of Irrigation Projects Receiving World Bank Assistance

(*Amount in* $ *Million*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance	Date of Agreement	Credit closing date	Cumulative utilisation upto 3/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A.P. Irrigation & CAD Project	145.00	10.6.77	30.6.85	92.599
2.	Gujarat Irrigation Project	85.00	17.7.78	30.6.84	55.093
3.	Second Gujarat Irrigation Project	175.00	12.5.80	30.4.86	42.235
4.	Haryana Irrigation II Project	150.00	23.2 83	31.3.88	Nil (New credit)
5.	Karnataka Irrigation Project	117.64	12.5.78	31.3.84	60.635

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project	54.00	26.3.81	31.3.86	0.156
7.	Kallada Irrigation & Tree crop Development Project IDA	60.00	6.7.82	31.3.87	11.819
	IBRD	20.30			0.300
8.	Maharashtra Irrigation Project	70.00	11.10.77	31.3.84	63.664
9.	Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project	210.00	14.4.80	31.12.85	110.494
10.	M.P. Medium Irrigation Project	140.00	26.3.81	31.3 87	7.790
11.	M.P. Major Irrigation Project	220.00	24.2.82	30.6.87	13.687
12.	Chambal (MP Irrigation II	31.00	7.9.82	30.6.87	Nil
13.	Mahanadi Barrages Project	83.00	5.12.80	31.3.87	5.514
14.	Punjab Irrigation Project	129.00	30.9.79	30.6.85	60.007
15.	Periyar Vaigai Project	23.00	30.6.77	31.3.84	12.596
16.	Second U.P. Public Tubewells	101.00	31.3.83	31.3.88	Nil
17.	Subernarekha Irrigation	127.00	9.11.82	31.3.87	3.817
18.	Orissa Phase-II Project	105.00	June, 83	31.6.87	—
19.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation Project	54.70	30.6.83	31.8.89	—

Development of Drought Resistant Wheat Varieties

1319. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the development of drought--resistant wheat variety by Australian scientists and if so the details of the wheat variety developed by them (Financial Express—23-6-83) ;

(b) whether Indian scientists have worked on development of drought-resistant varieties of wheat and other crops since 1947 ; and

(c) if so, full details thereof indicating which of these varieties have found wide acceptance in the country and sources of supply of seeds of such varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Work on development of drought resistant varieties has been in progress at several Institutions in Australia such as the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Division of Plant Industry. Work is in progress to develop varieties which have the ability to differencially utilise a given quantity of water. These results require further evaluations under real drought conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir. India has done considerable work in development of drought resistant varieties of wheat and, also on the nature of drought resistance.

(c) Statement showing the details of the varieties which have found wide acceptance for rainfed cultivation in different parts of country, alongwith the source of supply of seed of these varieties is attached.

Breeding for drought resistance is one of the main activities, in all the research programmes on wheat in India.

STATEMENT

Wheat varieties with wide acceptance for Cultivation under Rainfed conditions in various parts of the Country and source of Seed supply

S. No.	Variety	Region of Adaptability	Source of Seed Supply
1.	C-306	Northern and Central India	(i) National Seeds Corporation (ii) Deptt. of Plant Breeding, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
2.	Bijaga Yellow (Durum)	Karnataka	Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, Banglore.
3.	K-65	Uttar Pradesh	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur.
4.	K-68	do—	—do—
5.	Narbada 4	Madhya Pradesh	(i) M.P. State Seeds Corporation, Bhopal

1	2	3	4
			(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (M.P.)
6.	Narbada 112	—do—	—do—
7.	N-59 (durum)	Maharashtra	(i) Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation, Akola. (ii) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth, Rahuri (Maharashtra)
8.	NI 5439	—do—	—do—
9.	MACS-9	—do—	(i) Maharashtra Association for cultivation of Sciencies, Pune.
10.	Meghdoot (durum)	Madhya Pradesh and Southern U.P.	(i) M.P. State Seeds Corporation, Bhopal (ii) IARI Regional Station, Indore.
11.	A 9-30-1	—do—	(i) Gujarat Agricultural University.
12.	IWP 72	Northern Plains (Punjab, Haryana. Western U P., parts of Rajasthan and Delhi)	(i) National Seeds Corporation (NSC) (ii) Wheat Project Directorate.
13.	WL 410	—do—	(i) Punjab Agriculture University.
14.	VL 421	Northern hills (U.P. Hills, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir)	(i) National Seeds Corporation (ii) Vivekananda Laboratories, Almora. (iii) State Deptt. of Agriculture, U.P. Lucknow. (iv) —do—Himachal Pradesn, Simla.
15.	Sujata	Central Zone (M.P., Gujarat, Kota, and Udaipur Dvns of Rajasthan and Bundelkhand region, Division of U.P.)	(i) National Seeds, Corporation. (ii) IARI Regional Station, Indore.
16.	Hybrid-65	Madhya Pradesh	(i) M.P. State Seeds Corporation, Bhopal. (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.

APC's Recommendation on Sugar Cane Price

1320. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended the sugarcane price of Rs. 16.50 a quintal for 1983-84;

(b) the basis on which the Agricultural Prices Commission has made its recommendations;

(c) whether the high prices of fertilizers and other agricultural implements were taken in view while recommending the sugarcane price and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the transportation cost suggested is from the loading point in the farmers' field to the unloading and rating point of the factory gate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended a price of Rs. 14/- per quintal for a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent and a payment of Rs. 2/- per quintal as transportation cost fore cane delivered at the factory gate or purchase centre.

(b) While recommending the price policy and the relative structure for different crops, the Commission is guided by the broad considerations spelt out in its terms of reference which enjoin it to make its recommendations with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of producers and consumers. The Commission makes a comprehensive over view of the entire structure of the economy of a commodity including its production and price trends, available data on the cost of production as generated under the Comprehensive Scheme of cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops, changes in input prices, input-output prices parity, emerging demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on cost of living, effect on general price level, international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers.

(c) The latest available estimates of cost of production for sugarcane generated under the comprehensive scheme pertain to Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and are given in the Statement enclosed. While making their recommendations, the Commission have adjusted these costs for subsequent increases in variable input prices (including the increase in diesel prices with effect from 14-2-1983).

(d) The transportation cost recommended if for transporting the cane from the field to the factory gate/purchase centre.

STATEMENT

Break up of cost of Cultivation per Hectare of Sugarcane

(Figures in Rupees)

Cost Items	State/Year		
	Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra
	1980-81	1980-81	1979-80
Operational Cost	2543.84	5190.90	6960.80
Human Labour	1095.16	2213.90	2156.58
Casual	183.89	1953.35	1604.95

1	2	3	4
Attached	69.66	88 38	125.20
Family	841.61	172.17	426.45
Bullock Labour	231.96	133.25	313.63
Hired	2.00	22.57	53.30
Owned	229.96	110.68	260 33
Machine Labour	32 32	41.00	60.32
Hired	9.56	13.44	59.21
Owned	22.76	27.56	1.11
Seed	480.74	634.61	606.70
Fertilizer and Manure	370.21	1321.88	1894.90
Fertilizer	265.82	1235.68	1544.71
Manure	104.39	86.20	350.19
Insecticides	11.06	13.68	3.63
Irrigation charges	222.26	537.36	1540.62
Interest on working capital	100.13	295.22	384.37
Fixed Cost	2005.18	6097.66	3526.74
Rental value of owned land	1570.65	5420.50	2886.50
Rent paid for leased-in land	7.11	—	—
Land revenue, cesses & taxes	35.13	96.24	186.18
Depreciation on implements and farm buildings	71.34	157.80	55.77
Interest on fixed capital	320.95	443.12	398.29
TOTAL COST	4549.02	11288.56	10487.54

Orissa State Projects pending with Centre

1321. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa have sent the proposals to Central Government for approval the projects of Beltukri MIP, Liad MIP, Katikutta, Bhaludar Projects of Kalahandi District;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that these ongoing projects works have been stopped due to non-clearance of forest Reservation Act; and

(c) if so, details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) The Union Ministry of Agriculture at the Centre is the concerned authority for clearance of irrigation projects from forest angle received from the State Government of Orissa. According to the information received from them only two projects in Kalahandi district namely "Liad Minor Irrigation Project" and "Upper Jonk Irrigation Project" were received by them. The position projectwise is given as under:

(i) *Liad Minor Irrigation Project*

The proposal involves release of 34.665 ha. of forest land for construction of Reservoir. The State Government has been asked to furnish certain clarifications on 5-3-83. No reply has so far been received from the State Government.

(ii) *Upper Jonk Irrigation Project*

The proposal involves release of 419 ha. of forest land. The State Government has been asked to furnish certain clarifications on 5-3-83. No reply has so far been received from the State Government.

Proposals for Beltukri, Katikutta and Bhaludar Projects have not been received by them.

Forestry activities under the National Rural Employment programme in Orissa

1322. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forestry activities under the National Rural Employment programme in Orissa;

(b) whether Kalahandi District has achieved its targets so far; and

(c) If so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA): (a) A statement indicating the details of social forestry works executed under the National Rural Employment Programme in Orissa during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) District-wise details are not maintained at Central level.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Social Forestry Works executed under National Rural Employment Programme in Orissa.

Sl. No.	Works	Achievements during 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Area covered under afforestation and Social Forestry (Hect)	33,984	40,981	13,883
2.	Avenue plantation (Kms)	1,057	75	57
3.	Gram Panchayat Orchard covered (Nos.)	—	—	90

Increasing Storage Capacity of FCI's Godowns

1323. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the storage capacity of FCI is insufficient for its requirement of foodgrains ;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to store foodgrains in the country ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The total capacity, constructed and hired taken together, with the Food Corporation of India is considered adequate for current stock levels.

(b) and (c) The Food Corporation of India plans to construct additional storage capacity to meet the increasing requirements and has a target of constructing 5 lakh tonnes capacity during 1983-84. Besides, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations plan to construct additional storage capacity which could also be hired by the Food Corporation of India to the extent necessary.

Storage Capacity of Warehouses

1324. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the storage capacity of the Central Warehousing Corporation in the year 1982-83, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government have any specific proposals in the year 1983-84 to improve the storage capacity, State-wise ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A statement showing State-wise the storage capacity owned by the Central Warehousing Corporation, as on 31.3.1983 is attached.

(b) and (c) The Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to build 3.25 lakh tonnes of its own storage capacity during 1983-84. Creation of storage capacity is, however, not planned State-wise but with reference to storage needs of different areas and operational considerations.

Statement

Statement showing owned storage capacity of the Central Warehousing Corporation as on 31.3.1983.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Storage capacity (in lakh tonnes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.343
2.	Assam	0.266
3.	Bihar	0.623
4.	Gujarat	1.390
5.	Haryana	0.925
6.	Karnataka	0.822
7.	Kerala	0.408
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.178
9.	Maharashtra	1.544
10.	Mizoram	0.015
11.	Nagaland	0.110
12.	Orissa	0.717
13.	Punjab	1.604
14.	Rajasthan	0.730
15.	Tamil Nadu	3.650
16.	Tripura	0.162
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4.682

18.	West Bengal	0.737
19.	Delhi	0.445
20.	Pondichery	0.030
21.	Chandigarh	—
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu (Morumgaon)	0.070
	Total :	27.451

Seed Loan to Drought Affected States

1325. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of non-availability of seed with the drought affected peasants of Bihar and non-supply of the same on loan to the peasant by the State Government ;

(b) whether this has created danger that much of the land would remain unsown in the current monsoon season ; and

(c) whether the Centre would extend seed loan to the drought affected States to be given to the needy peasants on loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) According to the Government of Bihar, it is not a fact that during Kharif 1983 seed was not made available in the drought affected region of Bihar. The following quantities of High Yielding Varieties of certified/quality seeds were distributed in the State during Kharif, 1983 :

figures in quintals

Name of the crop	*Quantity*
Paddy	54,606
Pulses	7,938
Oilseeds	2,845
Total :	65,389

(b) As reported by the State Government the question of any land remaining unsown in the current Kharif due to non-availability of seeds does not arise.

(c) The Central Government have sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 7 crores for purchase of agriculture inputs, like seeds fertilizers and pesticides. In addition, the Commercial Banks and Cooperative Banks are also distributing loans to enable the farmers to purchase inputs and carry out the Kharif production.

State Irrigation Schemes Pending with Centre

1326. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation schemes, State-wise, pending for approval by the Union Government ; and

(b) the number of schemes which have been sanctioned and not implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Irrigation Schemes pending approval by the Union Government.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	15
4.	Gujarat	4
5.	Haryana	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—

7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
8.	Karnataka	—
9.	Kerala	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9
11.	Maharashtra	19
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	5
16.	Punjab	—
17.	Rajasthan	7
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4
22.	West Bengal	6
	Total :	80

Distribution of Minikits to Farmers

1327. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) coverage of minikits for rice and community nurseries for rice, both in value and quantity, State-wise ;

(b) what is the assessment of the benefits of this scheme so far ;

(c) is the assessment positive ; and

(d) whether Government would consider substantial increase of coverage and intensification of this scheme in the Eastern Region particularly in West Bengal to tap the vast potential of its fertile land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The scheme of Establishment of community nurseries of Rice has helped in :—

(i) advancement of transplanting date of paddy has resulted not only in pushing up the paddy yields but has also helped in increasing over all foodgrains production by timely sowing of succeeding rabi crops ;

(ii) it has helped in motivating the farmers to adopt location specific high yielding varieties of rice and new technology.

Similarly the Minikit scheme has helped in :—

(i) Making Extension workers and Farmers partners with Researchers in the selection of newly evolved superior varieties in comparison with already popular varieties ;

(ii) Popularisation of latest identified high yielding varieties at farmers' fields ;

(iii) building up stocks of improved seeds at the farmers' level.

(iv) Speeding-up the adoption of superior varieties ;

(v) quick diffusion of improved technology alongwith the new seeds made available to the farmers ;

(vi) acquinting the extension workers with the new varieties before they are actually released and feed-back information to the researchers for further improvement of varieties.

(c) Yes, Sir. As a result of implementation of these schemes there has been encouraging response from the States for expansion of programmes as evident from the following achievements :

	1980-81	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
(i) Community nurseries of Rice (Ha.)	15186	15140	30848
(ii) Minikits of Rice (Nos.)	49889	440000	12,00000

(d) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

Statement of coverage of Minikits for Rice and Community Nurseries for Rice, both in value and quantity, State-wise (Targets for 1983-84)

	State	Minikits		Community Nurseries	
		Number	Amount	Area	Amount
			Rs. in lakhs	Hectares	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68,800	7.10	2,610	39.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	240	0.03	65	0.975
3.	Assam	1,16,000	13.75	1,300	19.50
4.	Bihar	1,42,000	17.90	3,040	45.60
5.	Gujarat	10,080	1.18	670	10.05
6.	Haryana	2,080	0.26	240	3.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	960	0.12	Nil	Nil
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	880	0.11	Nil	Nil
9.	Karnataka	46,000	5.38	880	13.20
10.	Kerala	13,600	1.60	670	10.05
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1,,02,800	12.20	1,970	29.55
12.	Maharashtra	52,000	6.13	1,110	6.65
13.	Manipur	18,400	2.13	340	5.10
14.	Mizoram	240	0.03	65	0.975
15.	Meghalaya	240	0.03	65	0.975
16.	Nagaland	240	0.03	65	0.975
17.	Orissa	1,48,000	17.21	3,140	47.10
18.	Rajasthan	960	0.12	225	3.375
19.	Punjab	720	0.09	Nil	Nil
20.	Sikkim	320	0.04	240	3.60
21.	Tamil Nadu	1,32,080	15.36	400	6.00
22.	Tripura	560	0.07	140	2.10
23.	Uttar Pradesh	60,000	7.00	2,100	31.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	West Bengal	67,600	7.88	2,090	31.35
25.	A & N Islands	80	0.01	65	0.975
26.	Goa	2,160	0.27	225	3.375
27.	Pondicherry	2,160	0.27	225	3.375
28.	DNK Project	800	0.10	60	0.90
		10,00,000	116.40	22,000	330.00

Distribution of Minikits

1328. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the distribution of minikits for pulses both in value and quantity, State-wise ;

(b) break up of coverage of breeder seed production and training for pulse production, State-wise ; and

(c) whether Government would consider the intensive coverage of the monocropping areas of the Eastern Region particularly West Bengal with these programmes for pulses production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The Statewise distribution of minikits of pulses both in value and quantity during 1982-83 is as under :-

State	Value Rs.	Minikits (Numbers)
Andhra Pradesh	1,67,680	8,040
Assam	1,30,000	6,500
Bihar	15,46,443	40,083
Gujarat	1,77,000	8,850
Haryana	13,50,000	34,500
Himachal Pradesh	12,000	600
Karnataka	2,04,240	8,862
Madhya Pradesh	2,18,780	10,939
Maharashtra	15,55,129	1,17,061
Manipur	20,000	1,000
Orissa	8,35,677	76,575

1	2	3
Punjab	4,03,320	11,916
Rajasthan	2,38,425	11,790
Tamil Nadu	71,000	4,000
Uttar Pradesh	5,84,800	28,718
West Bengal	2,37,975	8,750
Delhi	1,45,000	4,500
Pondichery	2,000	100
Others	9,375	400
Total	79,08,844	3,83,184

(b) Statewise break-up of coverage of breeder seed production of pulses during 1982-83 is as under :-

State	Production (in qtls.)
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	
Assam	3.2
Maharashtra	192.0
Punjab	*
Tamil Nadu	226 0
Uttar Pradesh	43.0
West Bengal	40.0
Central Sector Scheme	613.0**

* The area under breeder seed production was 60 hectares. The production figure are not yet available.

** Estimated figure.

The state-wise trai ning programme of pulses production undertaken during 1982-83 is as under :-

State	No. of Training Programme
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	4
Haryana	2
Gujarat	3
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Orissa	3
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	2
Total	22

(c) Yes, Sir.

Intensive Production of Groundnut in Gujarat

1329. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the projected outlay for intensive production of groundnut project in Gujarat during the Sixth Plan period, how much of it has been spent so far, give year-wise break-up;

(b) the details of the scheme of intensive production of groundnut and what has been the tangible benefit of the project so far ;

(c) what other such projects, if any, have been taken up in other States, give State-wise break up of outlay for Sixth Plan period, amount spent so far and results obtained ; and

(d) what, if any, effort is being made through Centrally sponsored schemes to promote groundnut cultivation in the Eastern Region particularly in West Bengal ; if no effort is being made or efforts is negligable the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The total outlay of the project for Intensive Production of Groundnut in Gujarat during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 35 crores. The year-wise break-up of the amount spent so far on the project is given below :-

Year	Amount spent (*Rs. crores*)
1980-81	3.42
1981-82	9.02
1982-83	10.75
1983-84 (Amount sanctioned)	11.58

(b) The Project for Intensive Production of Groundnut in Gujarat aims at increasing the production of Groundnut to 27 lakh tonnes by 1983-84 from 18 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 by :-

(i) provision of protective Irrigation to kharif crop ;

(ii) early sowing of kharif groundnut by providing pre-sowing irrigation ;

(iii) distribution of quality seeds ;

(iv) adoption of plant protection measures and improved agronomic practices ;

(v) closer spacing ; and

(vi) increasing in area under summer groundnut from 68,000 hectares in 1979-80 to 2 lakh hectares in 1983-84.

With the implementation of the project, the production of groundnut in Gujarat increased to 21.46 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 from 16.45 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The final estimates of production for 1982-83 have not so far become available.

(c) A Five Year Soybean project has been taken up in Madhya Pradesh from 1981-82. The total cost of the project during the period of its operation, i.e., from 1981-82 to 1985-86, is Rs. 15 crores ; the cost during the Sixth Plan period being Rs. 10.75 crores. So far an outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores has been spent on the project during the first two years of its implementation, i.e., 1981-82 and 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 3.60 crores has been sanctioned for the year 1983-84. With the implementation of this project the area under soybean in Madhya Pradesh has increased to 4.55 lakh hectares (provisional) in 1981-82 from 4.14 lakh hectares in 1979-80.

(d) Groundnut crop is not cultivated to any appreciable extent in the Eastern Region excepting in Orissa. To promote the cultivation of this crop in Orissa, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated Areas is being implemented in the State. However, for promoting the cultivation of groundnut in other States of the Eastern Region, *viz*, West Bengal and Bihar a programme for the free distribution of seed minikits has been implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for small and marginal farmers and Oilseeds Development, respectively.

Average Yield of HYV of Rice and Wheat

1330. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average yield of high yielding variety of rice and wheat, all India figure as well as State-wise break-up ; and

(b) in case of States having lower than average yield for HYV rice and wheat what are the reasons and what steps can be taken to remedy the causes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) A statement giving average yield of high yielding varieties of rice and wheat for some States is enclosed. These yield figures are based on a sub sample of experiments of general crop cutting estimation surveys. These are not calculated for all States and hence all-India figures are not available.

(b) The realisation of the yield potential of HYV rice and wheat depends upon a number of factors like soil conditions, water availability as well as drainage facilities, quality of seeds, the use of fertilizers and other inputs in appropriate quantities and proper cultivation practices. The efforts of the Government are, therefore, directed towards making available good quality seeds, fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, irrigation facilities, improving drainage, extension and training of the farmers as well as dissemination of improved technology of farming.

Statement

Yields of High-Yielding-Variety Crops

(*Kg./ha.*)

State	Rice 1980-81 (Season)	Wheat 1980-81
Assam	1592 (Autumn) 1965 (Winter) 1076 (Summer)	1202
Bihar	1360 (Summer)	1431
Gujarat	1589 (Kharif)	2433
Haryana	2660 (Kharif)	2392
Himachal Pradesh	1549 (Kharif)	1665
Madhya Pradesh	1591 (Kharif)	1860
Maharashtra	1852 (Autumn) 1878 (Summer)	984
Punjab	2940 (Autumn)	2692
Rajasthan	—	1750
Tamil Nadu	1963 (Crop I) 2198 (Crops II)	—
Uttar Pradesh	1196 (Autumn) 1505 (Winter)	1746
West Bengal	1648 (Early Aman) 1945 (Aman Winter) 2564 (Summer)	1269
Andhra Pradesh (*1979-80*)	1962 (Kharif) 2312 (Rabi)	—

राज्यों में सिंचाई क्षमता का उपयोग न किया जाना

1331. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**
श्री भीम सिंह :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में हाल के वर्षों में सिंचाई क्षमता का पूरी तरह उपयोग नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सिंचाई की उपलब्ध क्षमता और इस्तेमाल की गई क्षमता का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सिंचाई क्षमता का पूरी तरह से उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) से (ग) जून, 1983 तक राज्यवार सृजित की गई सिंचाई क्षमता तथा प्रयोग में लाई गई क्षमता को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) सिंचाई क्षमता का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग न किये जाने के कुछ मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) सरकारी मोघों से आगे खेत-नालियों का अभाव ।

(2) सरकारी मोघों के निचली ओर भूमि के समतलीकरण/ठीक आकार का अभाव/

(3) प्रणाली नियंत्रण संरचनाओं का अभाव ।

(4) भूमिगत जल के उपयोग के लिए पम्पसेटों के वास्ते पर्याप्त विद्युत का अभाव ।

विवरण

जून, 1983 के अन्त तक सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता तथा उपयोग में लाई गई क्षमता ।

हजार हैक्टेयर में

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	सृजित क्षमता	उपयोग में लाई गई क्षमता
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5308	4945
2.	असम	467	418
3.	बिहार	5522	4795
4.	गुजरात	2636	2221
5.	हरियाणा	3211	3052
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	118	115
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	460	449
8.	कर्णाटक	2285	2264
9.	केरल	855	835
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	3453	2974
11.	महाराष्ट्र	3318	2575
12.	मणिपुर	60	50
13.	मेघालय	31	31
14.	नागालैंड	50	50
15.	उड़ीसा	2377	2377
16.	पंजाब	5454	5440
17.	राजस्थान	3670	3341
18.	सिक्किम	12	12
19.	तमिलनाडु	3185	3173
20.	त्रिपुरा	42	42
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	17666	16261
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3112	3000
	जोड़, : राज्य	63192	58420
	संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	131	125
	कुल योग :	63323	58545

Completion of Dandakaranya Dam Andhra Pradesh

1332. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dandakaranya Dam in Andhra Pradesh is not likely to be completed as per schedule and ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Rehabilitation Ministry who are concerned with the Dandakaranya Project as well as the Andhra Pradesh Government have informed that there is no dam by the name of Dandakaranya Dam in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीत खाद्य निगम द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल के जिलों को खाद्यान्नों का असामयिक वितरण

1333. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** : क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक** पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न जिलों को खाद्यान्नों समय पर पहुंचाने में असफल रहा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम को पश्चिम बंगाल तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में खाद्यान्न पहुंचाने में क्या-कठिनाई है और सरकार ने इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ऐसे कौन-कौन से जिलों में खाद्यान्न नहीं पहुंचा सका जिससे वहां के लोगों को अन्न संकट का सामना करना पड़ा है ?

इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग में तथा खाद्य और नागरिकपूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री(श्री एम. एस. संजीवी राव) : (क) से (ग) उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार, भारतीय खाद्य निगम पश्चिमी बंगाल के विभिन्न जिलों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए उप आवंटनों के अनुसार खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करने में सक्षम हुआ है, हालांकि भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा" नियमानुसार कार्य करने" के आन्दोलन के कारण कुछेक बाधाएं आयी थीं ।

Procurement price of paddy and other Coarse Grains

1334. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present rate of procurement price paid for paddy and other coarse grains ;

(b) whether Government are considering to revise the price for paddy and other coarse grains for the ensuring season ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what is the criteria adopted for fixing the procurement price of particularly for Paddy of different varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) The procurement price of paddy (common varieties) for 1982-83 marketing season is Rs. 122 per quintal and that of kharif coarse cereals (jowar, bajra, maize and ragi) is Rs. 118 per quintal.

(b) and (c) The Government have already fixed the procurement price of paddy (common varieties) at Rs. 132 per quintal and that of kharif coarse cereals at Rs. 124 per quintal for 1983-84 marketing season.

(d) The procurement prices of different varieties of paddy are fixed by the Government in the light of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission and after taking into consideration the views of the State Governments, Central Ministries and the Planning Commission.

Loss Due to Floods in Brahmaputra

1335. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made of the nature and extent of floods that occur in the Brahmaputra river valley year after year ; and

(b) what was the extent of loss of life, crops and properties caused bo Brahmaputra floods during the last five Years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Appreciating the magnitude and complexity of the flood and erosion problem of the Brahmaputra Valley, the Central Government has constituted the Brahmaputra Board in December 1981 in pursuance of Brahmaputra Board Act of 1980. The Board is to prepare a Master Plan for controlling floods, bank erosion and improvement of the drainage in the Valley keeping regard to the development and utilisation of water resources of the Brahmaputra basin for irrigation, hydro-power, navigation and other beneficial purposes. The investigations of the two major multi-purpose projects on Dehang (main Brahmaputra) and Subansiri are already in hand which are expected to moderate the flood peaks in varying degrees in the Brahmaputra Valley. The Board has also initiated action on taking up other necessary studies, surveys, investigations and collection of hydrometeorolagical data as required for preparation of the Master Plan.

(b) A statement showing the flood damage information for the Assam State as a whole during the last five years as intimated by State Government is enclosed.

STATEMENT

ASSAM

STATEMENT SHOWING FLOOD DAMAGE FROM 1978 TO 1982.

Year	Area affected in lakh ha.	Population affected in lakhs	*Damage to crops*		*Damage to houses*		Cattle lost No.	Human lives lost Nos.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities Col. 5+ 7+10) in Rs. lakhs	Remarks
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	No.	Value in Rs. lakhs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1978	3.1	9.2	0.8	392.5	23423	29.4	144	2	5.1	427.0	
1979	6.7	23.5	2.4	2614.2	27690	123.4	6062	29	78.4	2816.0	
1980	11.6	33.6	2.9	3236.6	37457	223.5	9155	57	519.9	3980.0	
1981	4.6	13.6	0.7	701.1	1169	22.5	991	21	16.2	739.8	
1982	68.9	14.2	35.5	890.0	4661	17.3	227	16	1282.2	2189.5	

शाहदरा वाटर वर्क्स प्लान्ट और दिल्ली में गंगाजल की सप्लाई

1336. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सप्लाई और मल निकास उपक्रम द्वारा शाहदरा वाटर वर्क्स प्लांट का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू किया गया था और वह कब पूरा हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह रिपोर्ट अनेक बार दूरदर्शन पर प्रसारित की गई थी और समाचार पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित की गई थी कि एशियाड 1982 तक दिल्ली में गंगाजल की सप्लाई कर दी जायेगी परन्तु अभी तक सप्लाई नहीं की गई और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में भविष्य में पीने के प्रयोजन के लिए गंगाजल की सप्लाई कब तक कर दी जायेगी; और दिल्ली में इस समय पानी की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत अनुमानतः कितनी होगी और उस पर कुल व्यय कितना होगा और उससे कितना राजस्व मिलेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि शाहदरा जल शोधन संयन्त्र पर सन् 1980 में कार्य आरम्भ हुआ और यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ख) इस संस्थान के अनुसार शाहदरा जल शोधन संयन्त्र को एशियाड खेलों से नहीं जोड़ा गया था और यद्यपि, इस संयन्त्र के एक भाग को एशियाड से पूर्व चालू करने के प्रयास किये गए थे परन्तु सीमेन्ट की कमी, पम्प की मुख्य लाइन के लिए सीधाई प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयां, कतिपय पाइपों, विशेष सामग्रियों, उपकरण इत्यादि की पूर्ति में विलम्ब के कारण यह सम्भव नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) इस संस्थान को आशा है कि दिल्ली में गंगा के पानी को चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक सप्लाई किया जायेगा । इस संस्थान ने बताया है कि उस समय तक प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति की पानी की खपत शहरी क्षेत्रों में लगभग 60 गैलन तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 15 गैलन होगी ।

इस संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि मुराद नगर से दिल्ली तक कच्चे पानी को पहुंचाने तथा मुख्य पाइपों और वितरण प्रणाली को बिछाने सहित शाहदरा जल शोधन संयन्त्र के विभिन्न घटकों पर सम्भावित व्यय 55 करोड़ रु० के आस-पास होगा और पानी के प्रभारों की विद्यमान दरों के हिसाब से 100 एम० जी० डी० की पूर्ति के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 636 लाख रुपये के आस-पास अनुमानित राजस्व की आशा की जाती है।

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों और संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा सरकारी आवासों पर कब्जा

1337. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनेक गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों, भूतपूर्व मन्त्रियों और संसद् सदस्यों ने अभी तक मकानों, फ्लैटों और बड़े बंगलों पर कब्जा कर रखा है और उसके नाम बिजली और पानी शुल्क की बाबत बड़ी धनराशि बकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम और उनकी मौजूदा हैसियत क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

गीता कालोनी में बनाये गए रैनी वैल

1338. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जल प्रदाय और मल व्ययन संस्थान ने गीता कालोनी में तीन और रैनी-वैल बनाये हैं जिनसे अभी तक किसी को भी पेय जल नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) क्या ये रैनी-वैल आबादी बाले क्षेत्रों के बीच में बनाये गये हैं जिसके कारण घरों में लगे हैण्ड पम्पों और कुओं का पानी सूख गया है और क्या आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में कोई और रैनी वैल भी लगाए गए हें; और

(ग) क्या सरकार कोई जांच करेगी और उस इंजीनियर का पता लगायेगी जिसने इस योजना को तैयार किया जो असफल हो गई है और सारे मामले की जांच न कराने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि कोई जांच की गई हो तो दोषी पाए गए अधिकारियों के नाम क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) दिल्ली जलपूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि गीता कालोनी में एक रैनी कुंए का निर्माण किया गया है और इस कुंए से गीता कालोनी और समीपस्थ क्षेत्रों को पानी की सप्लाई की जा रही है ।

(ख) संस्थान के अनुसार, लक्ष्मी नगर शकरपुर कम्पलेक्स जहां निकट ही अनधिकृत/नियमित कालोनियां विद्यमान हैं, के समीप यमुना मार्जिनल बान्ध के साथ-साथ छोड़ी गई हरित पट्टी में तीन और रेनी कुंए बनाए गए है । संस्थान ने बताया है कि रैनी कुओं से पानी निकालने के कारण, कुओं के आस-पास भूमिगत जल का स्तर गिर गया है और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मुफ्त सार्वजनिक पानी के नलके लगाए गए है ।

(ग) संस्थान के अनुसार, रैनी कुंए असफल नहीं हुए हैं और इसलिए, जांच करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Allocations under the NREP

1339. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) state-wise progress, specially in Maharashtra and West Bengal, of the Food for Work Programme in the years 1977 and 1978, and when this programme was re-christened as 'National Rural Employment Programme ;

(b) whether Government had cut and now have announced further cut in the NREP allocations to the States ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that FFWP has been implemented with encouraging results in many of the places in Bangladesh, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt etc ;

(d) the Government's considered policy about NREP ;

(e) names of States in which in FFWP and later the NRE Programme have been encouraging ; and

(f) reasons of effecting the cut in the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) A statement indicating the performance in various States/Union Territories under Food for Work Programme including that of Maharashtra and West Bengal in terms of employment generated in mandays during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 6787/83) Similar information indicating the performance under NREP during the years 1980-81 (when the programme was renamed as National Rural Employment Programme) to 1982-83 is also given in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 6787/83).

(b) During the year 1983-84, the central allocation for the States has been stepped up compared to 1982-83. This is, however, distributed amongst the States on the basis of an accepted formula and keeping in view the actual performance and the matching contribution by the State Governments.

(c) Details of similar programmes in other countries are not available.

(d) The basic objective behind NREP is to generate additional gainful employment for the rural unemployed/under employed with a view to improve their nutritional status and living standard and to create durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the poor.

(e) Implementation of Food for Work Programme was particularly encouraging in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura. The results of NREP implementation are presently better in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

(f) Question does not arise.

Increasing Pulses Production

1340. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what particular efforts are being made to increase production of pulses in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that districts of Bhind and Morena of Madhya Pradesh have been good pulse producing areas ;

(c) if so, is there any plan to open a research centre in that area ; and

(d) what other measures are being adopted particularly in such area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Efforts being made to increase pulses production are as under :—

(i) Mounting yield maximisation effort by utilising the available technology i.e.

(a) multiplication and use of improved seeds of pulse crops :

(b) adoption of plant protection measures ; and

(c) use of phosphatic fertilizer and treatment of seed with rhizobium culture and other package of practices ;

(ii) Increase in the irrigated area under moong, urd, gram and arhar, additional area under short duration varieties of urd, moong etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season and cultivation of short duration varieties of moong in summer after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato, wheat with irrigation, as catch crop ; and

(iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in soya-bean, bajra, cotton, groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions. To bring about the desired increase in production of pulses, two schemes viz., (i) the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses and (ii) the Central Sector Scheme for Quality Seed Production & Training and Minikit Demonstration of Pulses have been taken up. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Pulses financial assistance is provided to the farmers by way of subsidies on certified/truthfully labelled seed, plant protection chemicals, equipments and operational charges and rhizobium culture. In addition, assistance is also provided to the State Governments for laying out demonstrations and production of breeder/foundation seed fo as to motivate the farmers to adopt the improved package of practices. Under Central Sector Scheme, seed minikits of pulses are distributed to the farmers free of cost Training is imparted to the State Extension Officers on improved technology on pulse production.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) A research scheme under "Intensification of Research and Training in Pulses and Oilseeds" is in operation at Morena (Gwalior). This Scheme aims at identifying location specific varieties and technology and solving the regional/local problems of pulses and oilseeds.

Sugarcane Arrears

1341. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the sugarcane arrears due to farmers from sugar mills during the current financial year ;

(b) whether it has crossed the level of last year also ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the arrears to be paid to the farmers during last three years as well as in the current year, State-wise ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) The total cane price dues payable by vacuum pan sugar factories to the growers for the cane supplied during the 1982-83 season amounts to Rs. 228.30 crores as on 15th June, 1983. In the previous season, the amount of the dues stood at Rs. 189.12 crores on the corresponding date.

(c) The details regarding the cane price dues for the seasons 1979-80 onwards are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) One important reason for sightly higher cane price arrears this year is that the 1982-83 season has turned out to be a year of bumper production of sugarcane and sugar, on the heels of a record production last year.

Ensuring payment of cane price dues is the direct responsibility of the State Governments who have the necessary field organisations and powers to enforce such payments. The Central Government monitors the position and issues directions to the State Governments, from time to time, for expeditious clearance of the cane price arrears. The importance of clearance of the cane price dues has again been impressed on the State Governments, recently. The Central Government, on its part, has liberalised bank credit facilities to the sugar mills. Besides, other steps like creation of a buffer stock, granting of a late crushing excise rebate and maintenance of desired levels in sugar prices through judicious monthly releases of free sale sugar have also been taken to maintain the liquidity of the industry to enable them to pay the cane dues.

Insofar as the sugar mills taken over under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, are concerned, the Government have decided to clear the arrears.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the Statewise Position of Cane Price Dues as on 15.6.1983 for the Sugar Seasons 1982-83, 1981-82, 1980-81 and 1979-80.

(Figures in lakh/Rupees)

	STATE	1982-83 (Balance cane price payable as on 15.6.83)	Arrears of cane price for earlier *Seasons as on 15.6.83* 1981-82	1980-81	1979-80
			1981-82	1980-81	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	21426.90*	632.98	14.08	231.75
2.	Bihar	4678.73	54.08	1.73	27.06
3.	West Bengal	65.06	0.64	0.15	1.95
4.	Assam	63.75	0.07	0.04	0.28
5.	Punjab	387.15	0.42	—	—
6.	Haryana	467.04	0.56	0.57	0.39
7.	Rajasthan	12.82	0.56	0.21	0.38
8.	Madhya Pradesh	153.98	0.35	—	25.52
9.	Orissa	40.36	—	—	0.28
10.	Maharashtra	1236.53	60.62	23.17	104.06
11.	Gujarat	382.17	27.52	0.06	0.05
12.	Karnataka	766.58	98.16	10.78	8.67
13.	Kerala	0.13	0.06	0.46	42.04
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1070.48	129.38	—	36.80
15.	Tamil Nadu	990 57	2.70	1.21	2.88
16.	Pondichery	4.26	0.05	0.08	0.08
17.	Nagaland	84.11	—	—	—
18.	Goa	—	—	—	—
	ALL INDIA	22830.62 (15.9%)	1008.15	52.54	482.91

Note :— The information in respect of 27 factories was not available for 15.6.83 and hence that available for the latest date has been taken.

* The figures in column 2 include the payments which have not become overdue.

Fair Price Shops and Mobile Shops in Remote Areas

1342. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made efforts to open fair price shops and mobile shops in remote areas under the revised 20 Point Programme ;

(b) the commodities being supplied through these shops in these areas ; and

(c) whether some precautions have been taken for ensuring regular supply of commodities in such areas in the State of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Under the New 20-Point Programme, the State Governments have been advised to expand the public distribution system through opening of more fair-price shops including mobile shops for far-flung areas. The Central Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of supplying wheat, rice, sugar, Kerosene and imported edible oils apart from the controlled cloth and soft coke, to the States for issue under the public distribution system. The State Govts. have the option to include any other commodity considered by them necessary for mass consumption for issue through the out-lets of public distribution system after arranging for its supplies on their own.

(c) The Central Government takes various steps to ensure that essential commodities supplied by it to the various State Govts. are available to them in an adequate and timely manner. Once these supplies are received by State Govts. it is their responsibility to sub-allocate them among various parts of areas of the States including the remote areas, and to see that these supplies actually reach the consumer through fair-price shops. In this connection, directions have already been given to State Govts. to bring about better coordination between lifting, transportation, storage and distribution of essential commodities under the public distribution system. Orissa Govt. has reported that in remote and inaccessible pockets, rice has been stored by it to ensure regular supply to consumers.

Supply of Sugar and Foodgrain to Orissa

1343. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the demand placed by the State Government of Orissa with Central Government for allotment of sugar, inclusive of food items during the last three years ; and

(b) what has been the allotment in respect of each item in the respective years to Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) As regards sugar, the monthly levy sugar quotas of various States have been fixed on the basis of certain uniform norms and not on the basis of demand made by the State Governments from time to time. The request for increase in the monthly quota was also not received from Orissa Government during the last 3 years. The figures of monthly levy sugar quota allocation for Orissa are as under :—

	Period	*Monthly quota allotted in tonnes*
(i)	January, 1980 to March, 1982	10,723
(ii)	April, 1982 onwards	11,166

2. With regard to allocation of foodgrains, these are made from the Central Pool to the various States/Union Territories including Orissa, on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability

and other related factors. As a result of monthly reviews the allocations are increased/decreased wherever necessary. The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental in nature to availability in the open market.

3. Statements I + II showing demand, allotment and off-take of wheat and rice from the Central Pool for Orissa for Public Distribution System/Roller Flour Mills during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto August) are laid on the table of the house. (Placed in library see No. LT 6788/83).

Study to Assess Effect of oil spills on Coastal Fishing

1344. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been undertaken by Government to assess the effects of oil spills in the Arabian Sea on coastal fishing along the West Coast of India ; and

(b) if so, the results of the study and the action Government propose to take thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conference of Maritime States for Development of Fisheries

1345. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of maritime States was held recently at Hyderabad to discuss the development of fisheries and the problems of fishing communities ;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of the conference ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

(c) The recommendations of the Official level meeting have been circulated to the maritime States/U. Ts, for appropriate early action.

Statement

Summary of important recommendations :

1. For augmenting marine fish production, selective mechanisation programme may be undertaken, especially on the north-east coast, deep sea fishing activities should be expanded suitable craft and gear for varying local conditions may be developed for optimal exploitation of the resources and proper resource management may be undertaken through enactment of Marine Fishing Regulation Act.

2. All the maritime States and Union Territories may adopt scientific sampling techniques for assessment of marine fish production.

3. Recommendations on the subject of welfare measures for marine fishermen included introduction of calamity/distress relief measures, accident insurance for active fishermen ; group insurance for mechanised boats ; development of effective system for protection of lives and property of fishermen , lean season relief ; price support to help the fishermen, greater attention for increased civic and community amenties in coastal fishing villages ; non-formal education ; provision of infrastructural facilities ; conduct of techno-socio-economic survey and arrangement for easier bank credit.

4. Engineering expertise in designing brackish water fish/farms may be developed and brackish water fish farming intensified. All maritime States should have a well-developed wing or department for ports and coastal aquaculture engineering.

5. The State Fisheries Corporations may play a more active role in development of deep sea fishing and culture operations to augment fish production. They may assist in marketing and to undertake product diversification.

6. A systematic drive may be launched for enrolling all fishermen as member of Fishermen's Cooperatives ; a blue print should be prepared for organisation of Fisheries Cooperatives at primary, regional and State level ; the Fisheries Cooperatives may be managed by well trained personnel ; launching of a programme of cooperative education of fishermen , organisation of fishermen cooperatives in such a manner as to make available to the small-scale fishermen a complete package of services including repaire, supply of inputs, extension services, processing and marketing of fish.

Development charges for Regularised Colonies in Trans-Jamuna Area

1346. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to collect Rs. 137 per sq. mt. towards development charges from the regularised unauthorised colonies in Trans-Yamuna area ;

(b) if so, the details and when and how the decision was taken ;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is mass discontentment and agitation going on for getting the development charges reduced ; and

(d) if so, will Government reconsider the amount in view of the fact that most of the plot owners are employees from lower middle class and poorer sections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (d) The DDA has reported that decision was taken to recover development charges at the rate of Rs. 137/- sq. mt. from the residents of Laxmi Nagar/Shakarpur (Trans-Yamuna area) and notices to recover 10% thereof as first instalment were issued to some residents. However, due to representation received from the residents, the DDA is reconsidering the matter.

Lay-out Plans for Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar

1347. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether final layout plans of Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur and Pandav Nagar have been prepared and are going to be displayed ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and how long it will take to display the lay-out plans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The DDA has reported that final plans of these colonies have been notified and stand approved. There are shown to the residents as and when required by them in the Office of the DDA on working days.

(b) Does not arise.

DDA's Role in Escalation of Prices of Land and Flats in Delhi

1348. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA was created to keep under control the escalation in the prices of land in Delhi for residential and commercial flats and building and to provide accommodation to the needy persons ; and

(b) if so, will an in-depth study of the system be made in order to ascertain how far the present policy has resulted in escalation in prices of land/flats and whether the present policy needs modification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Losses due to Breaches and Collapse of DAMS

1350. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of repeated instances of breaches in and collapse of dams, overflowing of reservoirs, extensive water logging and the like, in Gujarat State;

(b) details of such instances during the past five years, with losses caused by them ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to avert the havoc caused by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Due to extremely heavy rains, Machhu-II Dam had collapsed in August 1979. Three medium irrigation dams and 4 irrigation tanks besides 277 minor irrigation tanks were damaged in varying degrees during 1980.

Significant damages had also occured on account of severe cyclone in 1982. Due to unprecedented and heavy rainfall concentrated within the short duration of three days between 20-23 June 1983, the inflow of the reservoirs far exceeded the outflow capacity of the spillway of the dam as a result of which three dams breached. The total damage and the damage to irrigation works during the last five years as reported by the State Government are as under:—

Year	*Damage cost*	*Total damage*
	(Rs. crores)	
1979	43.96	145.61
1980	7.91	67.87
1981	11.39	101.94
1982 (flood and cyclone)	17.54	299.17
1983 (stormy rainfall)	27.22 (as assessed uptill now)	156.38

(c) The Gujarat Government has reported the setting up of a special Hydrology Cell since May 1980 to review the design flood, spillway capacity of the existing and on going medium and major irrigation dams in the State. Design flood of 58 dams have so far been reviewed. A Dam Safety Organisation has also been set up by the State Government for watching the safety and monitoring the health of the dam by close inspection from time to time. A team of officers of CWC have also visited the Saurashtra region and inspected the damage during recent floods and have advised to review the hydrology and spillway design flood and adoption of the latest design criteria for the safety of these dams.

Assistance by U.N.W.F.P. for Telgu Ganga Project

1351. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether India has received any assistance from the United Nations World Food Programme ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) the irrigation schemes for which the assistance is taken ;

(d) whether this assistance is given to Andhra Pradesh ; and

(e) whether it will be given for the implementation of Telgu Ganga Project which runs through famine stricken areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The W.F P. has committed food aid worth Rs. 575.40 million US dollars to India for 64 projects since inception, i. e. 1963.

(c) A list is given in the statement attached.

(d) The W.F.P.'s food assistanc has been provided to Andhra Pradesh for seven project three related to animal husbandry and dairy development and four for providing relief to the victims of drought and cyclone.

(e) The question does not arise as the State Government have not submitted any proposal in this behalf.

Statement

W.F.P. Assistance for Irrigation Projects

On-Going Projects

(i) Rajasthan Canal Project-Rajasthan W.F.P. Project No. 259

(ii) Irrigation & Command Area Development in Maharashtra-W.F.P. Project No. 2299.

(iii) Irrigation & Command Area Development in Karnataka-W.F.P. Project No. 2303.

Completed Projects

(iv) Ukai Dam Project-Gujarat W.F.P. Project No. 616.

(v) Mahi Kadana Irrigation Project, Gujarat-W.F.P. Project No. 624.

(vi) Construction of Irrigation Works, Madhya Pradesh-W.F.P. Project No. 2216 Q

(vii) Construction & Renovation of Bunds and Tanks in the State of Uttar Pradesh-W.F.P. Project No. 053.

(viii) Renovation of Irrigation Earthworks, Bihar-W.F.P. Project No. 296

(ix) Sone High Level Canal Project-Bihar-W.P.F. Project No. 556.

(x) Irrigation Wells Programme, Bihar-W.F.P. Project No. 626

(xi) Irrigation Wells Programme, Bihar-W.F.P. Project No. 626-Q.

(xii) North Koel Irrigation Project, Bihar-W.F.P. Project No. 2208-Q.

(xiii) Extension of Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Protection Infrastructure, Haryana-W.F.P. Project No. 2210-Q.

(xiv) Water Resources Development and Rural Road Construction, Orissa-W.F.P. Project No.2211-Q.

(xv) Irrigation Works in the Drought Affected Districts of Rajasthan-W.F.P. Project No. 2212-Q.

(xvi) Comprehensive Watershed Management. Uttar Pradesh-W.F.P. Project No. 2214-Q.

(xvii) Minor Irrigation and Flood Control Works, West Bengal-W.F.P. Project No.2215-Q.

Assistance to A.P. from U.N. world food programme for increasing milk Production

1352. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be Pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance is given to Andhra Pradesh to increase milk production from U.N. World food Programme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) At present no assistance is being received under W.F.P. for dairy development programme in India. However, assistance was given to Andhra Pradesh for provision of technical

inputs for milk production under Operation Flood I project which was implemented with the funds generated by sale of commodities donated under World Food Programme.

National Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Employment

1353. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seriously taken up a project for study to force a National Employment Guarantee Scheme for rural employment to meet endemic floods and droughts in the country ;

(b) if so, the achievements of the study on this scheme till today ;

(c) whether Government have taken as a base-study the Maharashtra State Employment Guarantee Scheme for the National Scheme ; if not, the reasons thereon ; and

(d) will Government appoint a study team drawn from both the Houses of Parliament to study, evaluate and formulate the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as the main thrust programme for rural employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) No project for study for National Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Employment to meet the flood and drought conditions in the country has been taken up so far.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

Assistance for Housing Schemes in Kerala

1354. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of assistance proposed to be given to Kerala by Central Government and its agencies during 1983-84 for housing schemes in Kerala ;

(b) the actual demand of the State Government of Kerala and the Kerala State Housing Board in this respect ; and

(c) the action taken by Government of India and HUDCO in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Central Plan assistance for all State sector programmes including housing is released in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any sector or schemes. LIC/GIC loans amounting to Rs. 616 lakhs are being allocated to Government of Kerala for 1983-84. In addition, HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 4.95 crores to various housing agencies in Kerala.

(b) The total demand of Govt. of Kerala for LIC/GIC loans for 1983-84 was Rs. 25 crores and HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 15.91 crores.

(c) Formal orders regarding allocation of LIC/GIC loans are under issue and HUDCO released loans for each project separately.

Implementation of Rural Development Programme During 1983-84

1355. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Rural Development activities proposed to be undertaken during 1983-84 and the amount allotted for its implementation ;

(b) the amount allotted for the State of Kerala in this respect ;

(c) the amount proposed to be allotted for the State of Kerala ; and

(d) the details of the rural development activities proposed to be implemented in Kerala in this year ?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) The major rural development programmes of this Ministry are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP). These programmes will be continued during 1983-84. The outlay provided for these programmes in the Central Sector during 1983-84 is as follows :-

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

IRDP	—	21000
NREP	—	20000
DPAP	—	4000
DDP	—	900

An equal amount is to be provided for these programmes by the States.

(b) and (c) The Central allocation of funds to Kerala for 1983-84 is Rs. 576 lakhs for the I R.D.P. and Rs. 930 lakhs including value of 12,130 metric tonnes of foodgrains allotted to the State for the N.R.E.P. An equal amount is to be provided for these programmes by the State. Kerala is not covered under the D.P.A.P. and the D.D.P.

(d) I.R.D.P. and N R.E.P., being continuing programmes, will be implemented in Kerala this year also.

Report on Neyyar Irrigation Project of Kerala

1356. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked for the report regarding the construction of an upper dam in connection with the Neyyar Irrigation Project of Kerala ;

(b) if so, when it was asked for and what is the report of the State Government of Kerala in this respect ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) As informed to the Honourable Member in the letter of 4th December, 1980 from the then Union Minister of State for Irrigation, the matter was taken up with the Government of Kerala in November, 1980 for which reply has been received that instructions have been issued to take up detailed investigations for the Upper Neyyar Dam. The Project Report for the dam has not yet been received in the Central Water Commission for technical scrutiny.

Allotment of Government Land to Religious Institutions

1357. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the general policy of Government regarding allotment of Government land to religious institutions for the construction of temples, churches, mosques etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : Allotment of land in Delhi for construction of places of worship is considered by the Government at no profit no loss rate to registered religious institutions of non-profit making character on their request. All such applications are examined subject to availability of land in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs from law and order point of view. Report is also called from the Delhi Administration regarding the activities stated to be performed by the institution, their popularity among the people as well as character and antecedents of the office bearers of the religious institutions.

Rescheduling of loan Repayment

1358. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has directed land development Banks to reschedule loan repayment of cultivators affected by the widespread drought conditions;

(b) if so, whether Banks have been asked to submit proposals for providing such relief to farmers by the end of June, 1983 ;

(c) whether the NABARD has offered to assist such banks which are now in a position to meet the financial commitments involved in extending the loan period; and

(d) how many development banks have accepted the directions and what are the facilities to be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) : The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development had called for proposals from the State Cooperative Land Development Banks for postponement of demands in areas affected by natural calamities during 82-83 which were required to be submitted by the end of March' 83. Where the Land Development Banks are not in a position to meet financial commitments for granting extensions in repayment of loan instalments to borrowers the NABARD considers deferment of special debentures accordingly. So far NABARD has received proposal for postponement of current demand from the Land Development Banks in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry for Rupees 587 lakhs, 291 lakhs, 782 lakhs, 707 lakhs and 3 lakhs respectively, which are under their consideration.

Loss incurred in wheat deal

1359. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of losses incurred in wheat deal with Australia and USA;

(b) the deteriorating conditions of wheat supplied to FCI, New Delhi;

(c) whether this category of wheat was of nonconsumable nature; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the inspecting officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d) There is no question of incurring any loss in wheat purchased from Australia and USA, as the wheat conformed to the contractual specification and is being maintained in Food Corporation of India godowns in good condition and is fit for human consumption. The question of taking any action against the inspecting officer therefore, does not arise.

Norms for Construction of Roof-Level Canopies

1360. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2457 on 14 March, 1983 regarding norms for construction of roof-level canopies and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected ; and

(b) if so, the same be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Yes.

(b) As in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

QUESTION	ANSWER
Norms for Construction of Roof Level Canopies by D.D.A., M.C.D. and N.D,M.C. :	
Unstarred Question No. 2457 dated the 14th March, 1983 by Shri Bheekha Bhai :	
(a) the norms laid down by DDA for approval of roof level canopies in the dwelling houses ;	(a) and (b) Norms laid down by the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee are reproduced in the Annexure.
(b) whether Government are aware of the different norms followed by NDMC/ DMC/DDA for the approval of roof level canopies in the dwelling houses in Delhi/ New Delhi ;	
(c) if so, would Government standardise these norms ; and	(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The unified building bye-laws for Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee have been notified on 23.6.83 standardising the norms.
(d) if not, reasons therefore ?	

Annexure

Norms Laid Down for Roof Level Canopies.

Delhi Development Authority :

Under the building bye-laws applicable to the residential buildings, canopy or canopies not exceeding 15 ft. in length and 8 ft. in width in the form of cantilever over the main entrance or enterances is not considered as covered areas. To that extent, the canopy is sanctioned at lintel level at the time of sanctioning the building plan. However, it was observed that in a number of cases, individual constructs the canopy instead of lintel level at the roof level. While considering the item under the compounding limits, it was decided that the canopy construction at roof level be compounded and regularised at the time of issuing the completion certificate after levying the compounding fee @ Rs. 0.75 paise per sq. ft. even in case of canopies constructed covering the entire frontage of the building.

Normally, the canopy is allowed on the main entraces of the building. However, in case of residential buildings wherever there is a proper side set back 'and drive way is provided and the canopy is constructed over the side entrance, the same is also compounded @ Rs. 1.50 per sq. ft.

Canopy at the roof level in the rear of the plot is also compounded @ Rs. 1.50 per sq. ft. provided there is a residential street (30 ft. wide) or a public open space. As a general policy, the maximum number of canopies in a building (in the front, side and rear) is not to exceed more than 2 while considering for compounding purpose.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi :

Municipal Corporation of Delhi is following Manual of Building Bye-laws 1959 as amended *vide* Delhi Administration notification dated 13.4.1964. Canopies are allowed as per Building Bye-laws No. 25 (2) I (A)-(b) which stipulates that canopy or canopies nor exceeding 15' in length and 8' in width in the form of cantilever over the main entrance shall not be considered as covered area.

Canopies at lintel level as well as roof level are being allowed.

New Delhi Municipal Committee :

"A canopy or canopies each not exceeding 4.5m in length and 2.4m in width in the form of cantilever or cantilevers, over the main entrance/entrances, providing a minimum clear height of 2.2 m below the canopy.

In one storeyed residential buildings, only one such canopy shall be permitted for each individual detached blocks. In more than one storeyed residential buildings, two canopies shall be permitted over ground floor/higher floor entrances. In buildings of other occupancies the permissibility of canopy/canopies shell be as decided by the Authority on its merits". As per the above provision, the Minimum clear height below canopy has been prescribed as 2.2 m. which means that the canopy can be permitted at higher level i.e. at the roof level.

Financial assistance to increase farm output

1361. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by the Centre to each State to raise farm production for the year 1982-83;

(b) the amount spent by each State for raising farm output during the year 1982-83;

(c) the achievement made by each State; and

(d) what is the amount earmarked for the year 1983-84 to each State for raising farm output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the amount sanctioned and released for the year 1982-83 by Government of India in respect of crop development programmes is given in Appendix I laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6789/83).

(c) The achievements in respect of farm output of various important crops for the year 1681-82 are given in Appendix II laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6789/83).

(d) Funds earmarked for 1983-84 by Government of India in respect of crop development programmes to raise farm product are also given in Appendix I laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6789/83).

News Item Captioned "Benefits of most Rural Schemes Go to Rich"

1362. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a survey published in the Indian Express of 23 May, 1983 captioned "Benefits of most rural schemes go to rich" ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government for plugging the loopholes in the implementation of the various schemes to ensure that the benefit of the Central schemes do reach the poor farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With regard to the various programmes/schemes implemented by this Ministry, guidelines have been issued from time to time with a view to guard against the kind of loopholes mentioned in the news item. Arrangements for monitoring of the programmes/schemes also exist. Central teams are also deputed to visit States as and when need arises.

Illegal Forward Trading in Agricultural Items

1363. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of illegal forward trading brought to book in respect of different agricultural items in different States during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 so far ;

(b) whether it is a fact that illegal forward trading continues to be unabated in the different markets ; and

(c) if so, what specific steps have been or are being proposed to be taken for effective preventing forward trading in prohibited items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Central Grants to States to Draw Field Channels from Irrigation Source

1364. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have offered to give to States an additional amount of Rs. 25 crores as Central to all the States who would like to draw field channels from the main irrigation source ;

(b) if so, the names of the States who have shown interest in availing of the benefit ; and

(c) what would be the normal Central assistance for this for 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government is considering a proposal to provide an amount of Rs. 25 crores, wholly as grants to the State Governments for meeting the cost of construction of field channels over and above the physical targets fixed for them under the Annual Plan 1983-84.

(b) So far, the additional target that can be taken up by them, has been intimated by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) Under the normal Command Area Development Programme, which is a Centrally sponsored scheme, 25% of the cost of construction of field channels is given as grant and a further 25% as loan to the State Governments. In 1983-84, it is estimated that, under the normal programme, the amount to be made available to the State Governments will be arount Rs. 25 crores.

Foreign Assistance for Irrigation and Command Area Development Projects

1365. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank and E.E.C. have shown interest in assisting irrigation and command area development projects in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up specific schemes and whether the foreign sources have indicated the quantum of assistance that they would be able to extend ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank is presently assisting several irrigation projects in India which have componant for command area development.

EEC have shown interest in assisting irrigation development projects (in minor irrigation sector) in the country.

(b) and (c) Pipelines of projects for World Bank and EEC assistance have been prepared in consultation with the State Governments. The EEC have agreed in principle to include the Modernisation of Tank Irrigation Project in Tamil Nadu in the 1983 pipeline for which they have indicated an allocation of ECU 20 million. The other irrigation projects have been included in the reserve pipeline and may be taken up for financing if additional funds are made available. No amount can be specified at this stage.

सिंचाई के लिए विगत छठी योजना के दौरान निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का गिरावट

1366. **डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री बीजू पटनायक :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में सिंचित की जाने वाली भूमि के संबंध में मूलतः क्या लक्ष्य रखे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त लक्ष्य में अब कमी की जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस हद तक; और

(घ) उक्त लक्ष्य में कमी करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) छठे योजना के दस्तावेज के अनुसार, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 13.74 मिलियन हैक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ख) और (ग) अब यह संभावना है कि उपलब्धि लक्ष्य में लगभग 2 मिलियन हैक्टेयर कम होगी ।

(घ) सामग्रियों, मजदूरी, आदि को लागतों में लगातार वृद्धि होते रहने के कारण हुई वित्त-व्यवस्था को अपर्याप्त स्थिति इस संभावित कमी का मुख्य कारण है ।

Target of Irrigation Potential During Sixth Plan

1367. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that creation of additional Irrigation potential envisaged in the Sixth Plan will fall short of the target by two million hectares ;

(b) if so, whether this was due to constraints on resources ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was planned to create a potential of 14 million hectares during the Plan period ;

(d) if so, whether during the two years only about 4.50 million hectares had been realised ;

(e) if so, whether according to the calculations of Government it may now be possible to achieve 12 million hectares ;

(f) if so, what steps Union Government propose to take to achieve the targets of irrigation potential that were accepted ; and

(g) to what extent the resources have been obtained for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A target of 14 million hectares was thought of under the revised 20 Point Programme, subject to availability of additional funds. The Sixth Plan target is 13.74 million hectares.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) According to present expectations, it may be possible to achieve about 11.5 million hectares of additional potential during the Sixth Plan.

(f) and (g) It has since been decided to make available additional central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores for the two years period 1983-84 and 1984-85. It has further decided to allow the States a 20 percent step up in market borrowings programme in 1983-84 as compared to that in 1982-83. But sectoral break up of this additional central assistance will have to be worked out by the State Governments.

Karnataka's Appeal for more Drought Relief

1368. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Karnataka have appealed to the Centre to release Rs. 20 crores for drought relief work in the State ;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have stated that at least Rs 50 crores were required to get over drought relief measures in each affected district ;

(c) to what extent the Union Government have considered the State Government's request for Rs. 20 crores more for drought relief ; and

(d) by what time the same is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka submitted a 2nd supplementary memorandum enhancing their requirement from Rs. 51 crores sought for in the 1st supplementary memorandum to Rs. 78 crores and requested for immediate release of Rs. 20 crores to combat the drought situation.

(c) and (d) Government of India have sanctioned a ceiling of assistance of Rs. 8.81 crores for 1982-83 and Rs 14.00 crores for 1983-84 to combat the drought situation in the State of Karnataka.

The Government of Karnataka have been requested to furnish details of the expenditure incurred so far on drought relief work, from the ceilings already sanctioned and provisions of funds available under State Plan & Central sector/Centrally sponsored schemes which is awaited.

Slowing down of Kharif Operation

1369. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Economic Times dated 5th July, 1983 carried a State-wise review on the progress of monsoon and crop projects ;

(b) if so, whether it has been stated therein that kharif operations have slowed down ;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for slowing down the kharif operation in the country and the steps being taken by Government in this regard ;

(d) to what extent the kharif operations have been slowed down ; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The delay in the onset by about 12 days and slackening of monsoon activity mainly from 6th to 20th July, in the northern and central India slowed down the kharif sowing operations, particularly the transplantation of paddy. Subsequent rains in most parts of the country have considerably improved the situation and reports are that transplantation of paddy and other kharif operations are in full swing in the States.

(e) Government has advised the States to make available to farmers irrigation water and adequate supply of power as may be required for carrying out kharif operations.

Flood situation in Assam and other States

1370. SHRI B.V. DESAI : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flood situation in Assam and in northern States and also Karnataka has been deteriorating from day-to-day in the month of July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether these floods have taken a heavy toll of life and also damaged standing crops ;

(c) if so, what are the State which have been worst affected due to floods ;

(d) how much assistance has been so far provided to them by the Union Government ; and

(e) to what extent the States have already utilised the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) to (c) As per reports received from States, Karnataka was affected by floods from 27th to 29th June. Only the state of Assam is reported to be in the grip of floods since begining of July, 1983. A statement showing details of damages etc. in northern States, Assam and Karnataka is attached.

(d) The State Governments have got margin money to meet emergent expenditure for relief. The margin money available with affected States is shown in column 10 of the attached Statement. Request of Government of Karnataka for Central assistance is under processing. Rs. 3 lakhs have been sanctioned out of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to Karnataka for flood relief.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State	Date/Month of Occurance of Flood	Population Affected (in Lakhs)	Cropped Area Affected (Lakh Hect.)	No. of Houses Huts, Damaged/Destroyed	Loss of Life		Damage Public & Pvt. Properties (Rs. in Crores)	Margin Money Available with States (Lakh. Rs.)
						Human (including missing)	Cattle		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5. b	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Assam	July, 83	1.63	0.14	335	2	263	N.R.	346.00
2.	Karnataka	27th-29th June, 83	3318 (families)	N.R.	2754	9 (Including 4 due to house collapse)	2374	2.64	200.00
3.	Bihar	July, 83	5.73	0.19	392	1	2	N.R.	1308.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Landslide on the night 22/23-7-83	N.R.	N.R.	8	37	38	N.R.	1080.00
5.	West Bengal	July, 83	1.00	N.R.	N.R.	7+10 (Missing)	N.R.	N.R.	1360.00

World Bank Loan to Karnataka for Horticulture

1371. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government are taking Rs. 39 crores loan from World Bank for horticulture development and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether this loan will have the same conditionalities as other World Bank loan such as for dairy, irrigation ; and

(c) if so, whether this is in national interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Government of Karnataka has not yet submitted the revised project report for the development of horticulture in that State hence its details including the quantum of loan assistance sought are not known.

(b) Terms and conditions of loan assistance will be finalised after the receipt of the project and its submission to World Bank.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage.

मरूस्थलीय तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या

1372. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के मरूस्थलीय तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या देश के अन्य मैदानी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक गम्भीर है;

(ख) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय इन क्षेत्रों के समस्या गांवों में पेय जल की समस्या को हल करने हेतु उन्वे कोई प्राथमिकता देगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस प्रयोजन के लिये आबंटित निधि में वृद्धि करके तथा विशेष सहायता प्रदान करके इस समस्या के हल के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठायेंगे; और यदि हां, तो कैसे और तत्सम्बंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) स्वच्छ पेय जल सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की मूलभूत आवश्यकता है चाहे वे मैदानों, रेगिस्तानों अथवा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में हैं। सभी समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की पेय जल पूर्ति को नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में शामिल करके पहले ही इसे उच्च प्राथमिकता दे दी गई है। छठी योजना के दौरान सभी पहचाने गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल के कम से कम एक स्रोत सहित लाभान्वित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। छठी योजना में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए परिव्यय पांचवी योजना (1974-79) में 429.27 करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये तक पर्याप्त रूप में बढ़ा दिया गया है। छठी योजना के 2007.11 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय में से 1407.11 करोड़ रुपये राज्य क्षेत्र को न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में तथा 600 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुहैया किए गए हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निधियां नियत करते समय विशेष वर्ग तथा पिछड़े राज्यों जिनमें पर्वतीय तथा रेगिस्तानी राज्य शामिल हैं, पर बल दिया गया है।

राजस्थान नहर को गादरा रोड, जिला बाड़मेर तक बढ़ाना

1373. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर को बाड़मेर जिले में गादरा रोड़ तक बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है;

(ग) सर्वेक्षण कार्य को पूरा करने के कार्य में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उक्त शाखा का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ।

सिंचाई मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर के अन्तिम सिर से निकलने वाली लिलवा शाखा का गादरा रोड तक विस्तार करने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ग) विस्तार की कुल 185 किलोमीटर लम्बाई में से 125 किलोमीटर लम्बाई का प्रारम्भिक संरक्षण संबंधी सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है ।

(घ) अभी कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गई है ।

खेजरी और टुम्बा बेलों के बारे में सेंट्रल एरिडजोन इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा किया गया शोध

1374. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल एरिड जोन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने खेजरी पेड़ तथा टुम्बा बेल के बारे में कोई शोध कार्य किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त शोध के क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ग) क्या उक्त अनुसंधान परीक्षण से किसानों को लाभ पहुंचा है ?

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय मरू क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान में इसकी स्थापना (1959) के समय से ही इन महत्वपूर्ण मरूस्थलीय पौध प्रजातियों पर अनुसंधान चल रहा है । मुख्य उपलब्धियां इस प्रकार हैं :

खेजड़ी

(i) खेजड़ी की कांटेदार और बिना कांटे-वाली दो अलग किस्में हैं ।

(ii) 30 से 50 वर्ष पुराने अच्छे विकसित वृक्ष से 250 से 400 मि० मी० वर्षा वाले क्षेत्र में छंटाई करने पर 25 कि० ग्रा० लूंग (खेजड़ी के पत्तों का चारा), 5 कि० ग्रा० फलियां और 1 कि० ग्रा० बीज प्राप्त होते हैं । फिर भी, प्रति वृक्ष ईंधन (शुष्क) की प्राप्ति केवल 40.70 कि० ग्रा० है ।

(iii) पत्तियों के विश्लेषण से 11 से 15.4 प्रतिशत कच्चा प्रोटीन, 0.18-0.93 प्रतिशत फास्फोरस, 1.5-2.6 प्रतिशत कैल्शियम और 6.5 प्रतिशत मैग्नीशियम का पता चला है ।

(iv) पत्तियों की शुष्क सामग्री का लौह, जिंक, मैंगनीज और तांबे का सूक्ष्म-पोषण स्तर क्रमशः 112, 1.16 5.75 और 1.87 मि० ग्रा० प्रति 100 ग्राम है।

(v) विभिन्न मृदा और जलवायु वाले क्षेत्रों के लिये वनरोपण तकनीकों का मानकीकरण किया जा रहा है।

(vi) सर्दी के मौसम के दौरान एकत्र पत्तों की अपेक्षा ग्रीष्म ऋतु में संग्रह किए गए ताजे पत्तों को पशु अच्छी तरह पचाते हैं।

(vii) पशुओं में बकरी के बाद ऊँट ही ऐसा जानवर है जो खेजड़ी के पत्तों के पोषक तत्वों को भली प्रकार पचाता है।

तुम्बा

(i) 150-250 मि० मी० वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर बाड़मेर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों, के तरंगित मैदानों की बालू मिट्टी, बालू टीलों और बालू टीलों के बीच के स्थानों में यह प्राकृतिक परिस्थितियों में उगता है।

(ii) इसकी बेल 4-5 वर्ष तक रहती है और यह अत्यन्त सूखा व रोग रोधी है।

(iii) सामान्य तौर पर एक से दो वर्ष की बेल से 220-471 ग्राम वजन के 28-56 फल प्रति बेल प्राप्त होते हैं।

(iv) थांवलों में बुआई से जहां 421 कि० ग्रा० बीज प्रति हैक्टयर उपज होती है वहां कूंड़ में बुआई से अच्छी उपज यानी 461 कि० ग्रा० बीज प्रति हैक्टर मिलती है।

(v) तूम्बा बीज में औसतन 21% तेलांश होता है। यह तेल खाने योग्य नहीं होता और इसका रंग हल्के भूरे से पीला होता है।

(vi) पश्चिमी राजस्थान के विभिन्न भागों से एकत्र बीज के तेलांश में भारी विभिन्नता (6-38%) है।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान्। इस संस्थान के खेजड़ी और तूम्बा पर किए गए अनुसंधान कार्यों से किसानों को काफी लाभ मिला है। किसान लोग खेजड़ी वृक्ष के सभी अंगों (पत्ते, फली बीज, फ़ल और लकड़ी) का व्यापक स्तर पर समुचित रूप में उपयोग कर रहे हैं। इस संस्थान के विस्तार प्रभाग द्वारा प्रदर्शित और बताए गये तरीके के अनुसार ही किसान इस वृक्ष की स्वयं द्वारा तैयार पौदों को विधि अनुसार फसल क्षेत्र में लगा रहे हैं।

जहां तक तूम्बा का संबंध है, प्रमुख रूप से इस संस्थान ने ही किसानों और पिराई करने वालों को इसकी उपयोगित के बारे में जानकारी दी। हाल ही में संस्थान के बैज्ञानिकों ने किसानों को, पड़ती भूमि और अनुपजाऊ भूमि जैसे बालू के टीले और अन्य रेतीली भूमि में, तेल बीज वाली तूम्बा फसल की खेती करने के लिए सलाह दी है।

Import of Rice

1375. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are importing rice during the year 1983-84 and if so, from which countries and quantity of anticipated import ;

(b) whether any contract has been entered into with any country to import rice and if so, give details ;

(c) total import and export of rice during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (May end) kharif year ; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries from which import will be made and the quantity to be imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a), (b) and (d) Yes, Sir. A quantity of 70,000 tonnes of Thai White rice has been contracted for import from Thailand at an estimated FOB cost of US $ 15.55 million for delivery during July and August, 1983. A further quantity of 50,000 tonnes of white rice has been contracted for import from Burma at FOB cost of US $ 9.625 million for deliveries during July and August, 1983.

(c) There was no purchase of rice from abroad during kharif year 1981-82. However, during kharif year 1982-83 (till July end) a quantity of 1.20 lakh tonnes of rice has been contracted for import. 1983-84 kharif year is yet to commence. A statement indicating export of rice during this period is attached.

Statement

Statement indicating quantity of rice (Non-Basmati) exported through Food Corporation of India on Government account during kharif year 1981-82 and 1982-83 (till July end)

Kharif year	Quantity (thousand tonnes)
1981-82	477
1982-83	65

This does not include quantity of rice exported as gift.

जखीरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा ओखला वाटर वर्क्स में ऊपरि टैंक तथा जलाशय

1376. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनेक ऊपरि टैंक तथा जलाशय खाली पड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) जखीरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा ओखला वाटर वर्कस संख्या तीन में ऊपरि टैंक तथा जलाशय कब बनाये गए थे और उनके निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई थी तथा उनको अब तक खाली रखने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त ऊपरि टैंकों तथा जलाशयों का उपयोग इसलिए नहीं किया जा रहा है क्योंकि ठेकेदारों ने उनके निर्माण में गलती की थी तथा विभाग द्वारा भुगतान कर दिया गया है;

(घ) इन टैंकों तथा जलाशयों के लिये सुरक्षा कर्मचारी लगाने में अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा दोषी पाये गए कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ।

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ़) (क) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित

किया है कि उन क्षेत्रों में कतिपय ऊपरि टंकियां तथा जलाशय जल की सप्लाई की कमी के कारण उपयोग में नहीं लाए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि जखीरा जलाशय 1960 से पहले निर्मित किया गया था तथा उस पर किए गए व्यय के ब्यौरे तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा इसे उपयोग में नहीं लाया जाता है क्योंकि इसके जरिए सेवित क्षेत्र को अब सीधे ही हैदरपुर में नवनिर्मित 100 एम० जी० डी० जल शोधन संयन्त्र से जल दिया जा रहा है।

संस्थान के अनुसार, ओखला वाटर वर्कस की ऊपरि टंकी तथा जलाशय के निर्माण पर आया व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :

(i) ऊपरि टंकी	7.66 लाख रुपये
(ii) जलाशय	11.52 लाख रुपये
(iii) पम्प हाऊस तथा कुण्ड	6.20 लाख रुपये
(iv) पाइप सिस्टम	12.00 लाख रुपये
	37.38 लाख रुपये

यह कहा जाता है कि ओखला की ऊपरि टंकी। जलाशय शाहदरा में 100 एम० जी० डी० जल शोधन संयन्त्र, जोकि निर्माणधीन है, के चालू हो जाने के तुरन्त बाद उपयोग में लाए जाने हैं।

(ग) संस्थान ने इस इंकार किया है।

(घ) संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि इन टंकियों तथा जलाशय के लिए कोई पृथक् चौकीदार कर्मचारी नहीं रखे गए है।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (ग) की दृष्टि से प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Implementation of IRDP in Bihar

1377. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that I.R.D. Programme is in a mess in Bihar ; and

(b) would Government send a big Central team to make thorough inquiry into the implementation of the said programme in Bihar ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. In 1982-83 the achievement of physical targets under Integrated Rural Development Programme was 102% in Bihar. In view of this there is no need for any enquiry.

Violation of Building Plans in Delhi

1378. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is possible to deviate from sanctioned building plans as is and was done in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) if not, whether the Government has any procedure to take action against NDMC officials for dereliction of duty, causing deaths by endangering human life by fire etc.

(d) if so, by what time : and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) The NDMC have reported that deviations do take place.

(b) As reported by NDMC the procedure had been that after sanctioning the building plans, the detailed inspection of the respective buildings were being carried out only at the time when the party applied for grant of completion certificate and it was only at this stage that the deviations/departures if any from the sanctioned building plans came to their notice. The NDMC have since streamlined the procedure of inspections so as to ensure that the construction at site is being carried out in accordance with the plan sanctioned by them. Further NDMC have reported that it has been decided that temporary electric connections required at construction sites will be granted for 3 months so that white extending the temporary connection it is ensured that the construction at site is going on in accordance with the plans sanctioned. Compoundable : deviations are considered for compounding. Non-compoundable deviations have to be demolished/removed.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

NDDB's CLUSA Oilseeds Project

1379. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada is providing an additional amount of Rs. 53 crores for NDDB's CLUSA Oilseeds Project (Business Standard dated 5 July, 1983) and whether Government have evaluated the working of the on-going project in accordance with aims and objects, and if so, details thereof ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that CLUSA Oilseeds Project is a total failure and may affect India's farm economy like PL 480 wheat imports, and imports of Dairy Products under Operation flood-I and II ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India and Government of Canada have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding under which commodity assistance valued at C $ 66.7 million (equivalent to approximately Rs. 53 crores on current customs rate) will be provided to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through Co-operative Union of Canada for the NDDB's on-going project for "Restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing".

Recently an evaluation of the on-going project has been undertaken. The evaluation team was generally impressed by the progress achieved and has been made certain suggestions to speed up implementation of the project and also undertake various technical measures in order to achieve overall project goals. The team has not so far submitted its report.

(b) No, Sir, the NDDB's CLUSA Oilseeds and vegetable oil project has made good progress. It is not correct to compare this project with PL 480 Wheat imports or to equate imports of dairy products under Operation Flood I and II with that of PL 480 Wheat imports. The commodity assistance received under the NDDB's vegetable oil project is used for generating funds to be used for development of oilseeds. This is also true in case of dairy commodities received as gift under Operation Flood I and II.

उत्तरी राज्यों में तूफान के कारण क्षति

1380. **श्री मनोराम बागड़ी** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 मई, 1983 को चंडीगढ़, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा आस-पास के अन्य क्षेत्रों में आई धूल भरी आंधी, तूफान तथा ओलावृष्टि के कारण किसानों और वृक्षों की हुई क्षति की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) इस तूफान के कारण कितनी वित्तीय हानि होने का अनुमान है;

(ग) इस तूफान के शिकार किसानों की सहायता के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बंध में कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ़ मोहम्मद ख़ाँ) : (क) जी, हां। सरकार को हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, चंड़ीगढ़ और अन्य पड़ौसी राज्यों में 11 मई से 20 मई, 1983 तक हुई ओलावृष्टि, वर्षा और तूफान की जानकारी है।

(ख) वित्तीय हानि के निश्चित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये ज्ञापन के अनूसार राज्य में 46.94 करोड़ रुपये की कुल क्षति होने की जानकारी दी गई है।

(ग) किसानों को अपनी कटाई और गहाई कार्यों को यथाशीघ्र पूरा करने की सलाह दी गई थी। राज्यों को यह भी सलाह दी गई थी कि वे किसानों की सहायता के लिए पर्याप्त बिजली प्रदान करें ताकि किसान अपने गहाई कार्य को पूरा कर सकें। एक केन्द्रीय दल ने 27 से 30 जून, 1983 तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का दौरा किया। इस दल की रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) और (ङ) जैसा कि ऊपर (ग) में दिया गया है। एक केन्द्रीय दल ने हिमाचल प्रदेश का दौरा किया और रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है।

Multistoreyed Building in Metropolitan Cities

1381. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of multistoreyed buildings constructed by in the metropolitan cities in the country ;

(b) safety measures taken in case of fire ; and

(c) if no action is taken the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

News-Item Captioned "Raw Wool Monopolists Ruining the Trade"

1382. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention to news item captioned 'Raw wool monopolists ruining the trade' as appeared on 7.7.1983 in Indian Express has been drawn reporting increasing gap between fine wool imports and indigenous produce ;

(b) has action on failure been taken against officers entrusted with sheep development programmes through research and/or developmental activities under Central agencies, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ;

(c) what total resources in money, manpower and land etc. have been used up by each Central Developmental sheep farm, farm-wise and year wise from 1979-80 ; and

(d) what corrective measures Government postulate to prevent increasing drain on national foreign exchange earnings on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has taken several research and developmental steps for augmenting the wool, production in the country.

During the last three decades, there has been considerable increase in wool production, despite more or less static population of sheep (38.96 million to 40.80 million sheep in 1951 and 1977 respectively as per livestock census). The estimated raw wool production of 27.5 million kg. during 1951-52 has gone up to 36.0 million kg. during 1981-82.

This increase in raw wool production has primarily been due to the increase in production of wool per sheep through research and developmental activities.

(c) There is one Central Sheep Breeding Farm located at Hissar (Haryana). The total area of the farm is 6477 acres. The year-wise expenditure on this farm from 1979-80 was as below :—

1079-80	—	58.21 lakhs
1980-81	—	52.04 lakhs
1981-82	—	64.54 lakhs
1982-83	—	59.97 lakhs

(d) The Government have undertaken extensive programmes of sheep development by laying stress on cross-breeding and selective breeding. This would enhance qualitatively and quantitatively the production of carpet as well as apparel wool within the country. There are about 90 developmental sheep breeding farms in State Sector and a Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute under the ICAR with its sub-stations, including units of sheep research under all India Coordinated Research Project in the different agro-climatic conditions of this country making intensive efforts for genetic improvement of sheep for higher production. There are over 1300 sheep and wool extension centres to extend improved sheep breeding facilities to farmers by way of providing breeding rams in addition to improved wool shearing and vaterinary health facilities to improve their stock.

Black Marketing of rationed articles

1383 SHRI RESHMA MATIRAM BHOYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government through some V.I.Ps. and M.Ps. against (i) M/s Moti Lal and Company, Delhi (ii) M/s Shiv Jyoti Trading Company, Delhi (iii) M/s Shiv Jyoti Enterprises, Delhi (iv) M/s Digamber Jain Trading Company (v) M/s Paras Nath Trading Company and (vi) M/s Ganesh Trading Company, Delhi for black marketing of rationed articles in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken in regard thereto and if so, outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Doongar Singh, M.P. (Lok Sabha), forwarded a complaint of one Shri Devi Ram, resident of Tri Nagar Delhi in which it was alleged that the firms mentioned in part (a) of the Question have been running wholesale business of rice and wheat in Naya Bazar, Delhi. The firms were alleged to have purchased rice and wheat daily from most of the fair price shops of Delhi and sold it at a very exorbitant price. This rice and wheat was stated to be also exported to other cities such as Bombay, Ahmedabad etc. thereby earning huge profits for the firms. They are also stated to keep this rice and wheat in unauthorised godowns, and to cook up accounts.

(c) Certain raids were conducted by Inspectors of Enforcement Branch, according to information received from Delhi Administration F.I.Rs have been lodged against M/s Moti Lal & Co., M/s Digamber Jain Traders and M/s Jyoti Trading Co., four persons have been arrested and further investigations are being done by the Anti-Hoarding Cell of Delhi Police.

In the remaining cases, departmental action is being initiated by Delhi Administration.

Complaints to N.D.M.C. Regarding Back of Fire Fighting Arrangements in High Rise Buildings in Delhi

1384. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the occupiers of high rise buildings of the city complained to the NDMC several times about the lack of fire-fighting arrangements in the buildings and misuse of basement without any reaction from the NDMC ;

(b) if so, after the Gopala Tower incident, whether Government will try to fix responsibility on the erring officials of the NDMC and ensure exemplary punishment to them ;

(c) if so, by what time ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

यमुना में गिरने वाले नालों के जल का शुद्धीकरण

1385. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यमुना में गिरने वाले नाले के बारे में 23 फरवरी, 1983 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 645 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन चार नालों के पानी को जो हैदरपुर और ओखला के बीच यमुना में गिरते हैं शुद्ध किया जाता है और उसके बाद ही उस जल को पेय जल के उद्देश्य से जनता को सप्लाई किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रदूषण समिति ने जिसने इस पानी के नमूने को जांच के लिए रसायन प्रयोगशाला को भेजा है, उसे विषाक्त घोषित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि ओखला वाटर वर्क्स से इस दूषित पानी को जनता में सप्लाई न किया जाए ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उस्मान आरिफ): (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय, ओखला जल शोधन संयन्त्र को बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(ख) संस्थान के अनुसार, सप्लाई किया गया पानी विषाक्त नहीं समझा गया।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

12.00 hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Rose

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : What about the Minister's statement on Sri Lanka ? I am happy that they have sent a ship. That is what I had suggested. I want them to give an uptodate report about Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : He will give it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Today or tomorrow ?

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : There is a chaotic condition in the Delhi University.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not like that. You give me some motion.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : We have given.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : We are always discussing about the Punjab Situation and the Assam situation. But there are worse conditions in West Bengal. Many Members of Parliament will agree with me that conditions prevailing in West Bengal are worse. More than thousand people have been killed.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और किसी को भी बोलने दीजिए ।...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी मंत्री जी ने आटा मिलों के बारे में बताया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नवेरचन तो अब खत्म हो गया है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : उन को सब्सीडी देते हैं और न रेट का कन्ट्रोल है और न क्वालिटी का कन्ट्रोल है और गरीब आदमी मारा जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो अब खत्म हो गया है ।

Not like this.

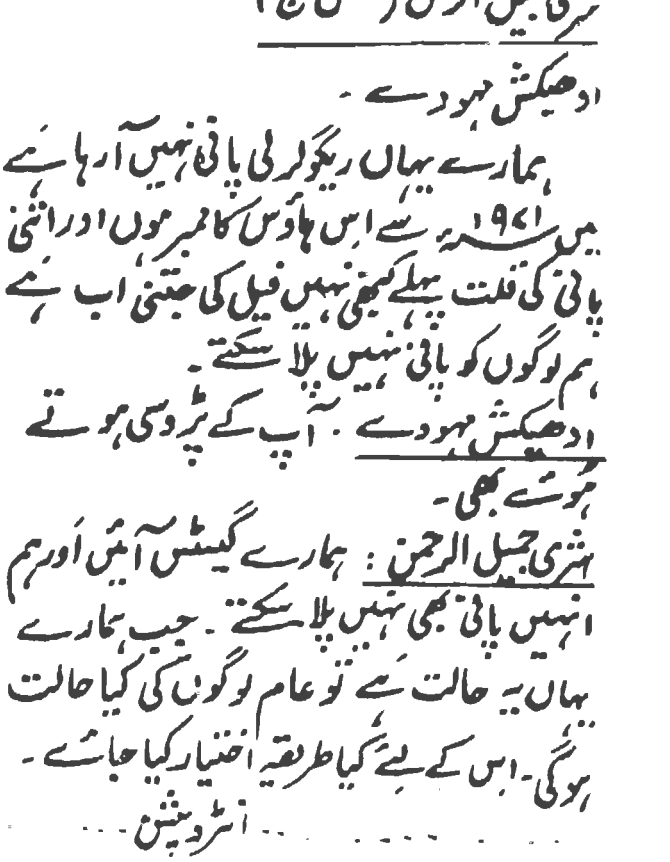
श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : (करोल बाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं । ...(**व्यवाधन**)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां रेगूलरली पानी नहीं आ रहा है । मैं सन् 1971 से इस हाऊस का मैम्बन हूं और इतनी पानी की किल्लत पहले कभी नहीं फ़ील की, जितनी अब है । हम लोगों को पानी नहीं पिला सकते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पड़ोसी होते हुए भी ।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : हमारे यहां गैस्टस आए और हम उन्हें पानी भी नही पिला सकते । जब हमारे वहां यह हालत है, तो आम लोगों की क्या हालत होगी । इस के लिए क्या तरीका अख्तियार किया जाए ।...(**व्यवधान**)



SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : I have given a Calling Attention motion regarding the action taken by the Government to stop indiscriminate killings in Sri Lanka...

MR SPEAKER : He will make a statement tomorrow.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : I have given privilege notice about the question of propriety. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy made a statement in the House...

MR. SPEAKER : I will see, not allowed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Are you admitting it ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : It is under your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में ने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है । चौधरी चरण सिंह को फिर से जान से मारने की धमकी मिली है । यह कहा गया है कि 15 अगस्त से पहले उनको खत्म कर देंगे । पत्र आया है अमृतसर से । पत्र भेजने वाले ने अपना नाम लिखा है, अपना पता लिखा है, दल खालसा, कमरा नं० 32, गुरु नानक निवास ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The So-Called Khalistan headquarters.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, इसको मैं समझता हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह पहला पत्र नहीं हैं । आप जानते हैं कि इस तरह की धमकियां अगर संसद सदस्यों को मिलेंगीं, तो इसका नतीजा क्या होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले भी ऐसा मिला है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पत्र में लिखा है कि आप ने जो लोक सभा में भाषण दिया है, उसके कारण हम आप से नाराज़ हैं और हम आप की हत्या कर देंगे । हम यह पूछना चाहता हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी इस बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले भी इस विषय पर प्रश्न उठाया था और चौधरी साहब के पास पहले भी ऐसे पत्र आए थे और आज फिर आए हैं । देखिए ऐसा कार्य करने वाला, ऐसा घृणित कार्य करने वाला कोई भला आदमी नहीं हो सकता । कोई भला आदमी ऐसा काम नहीं कर सकता ।.. (व्यवधान)...मेरी बात सुनिये । जिन की आत्मा नहीं होती, वे ऐसे नीच तरीके से काम...करते हैं । वे अपना नाम नहीं लेते और कुछ नहीं करते । पता नहीं, किसी का झूठालि खा हुआ यह होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूं । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बोलूंगा ।

I will refer this matter to the Home Minister.

अगर यह बात सही है तो वे इस का ध्यान करें । वैसे तो हर एक की जान कीमती होती है देश में लेकिन स्पेशली एक मेम्बर आफ़ पार्लिया-मेंट जो चुनकर यहां आता है, अगर वह अपने विचार खुलकर यहां व्यक्त नहीं करेगा, तो कौन अपने बिचार व्यक्त करेगा । हम किसी मेम्बर की जुबानबन्दी नहीं होने देंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर चौधरी साहब को कुछ हो गया, तो देश में आग लग जाएगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल ठीक आप कहते हैं कि देश में आग लग जाएगी । जो आप कहते हैं वह ठीक है । (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अगर उन्हें कुछ हुआ, तो देश में आग लग जाएगी । यह क्या मज़ाक समझ लिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को देखेंगे ।

I think, he will make a statement.

यह किसी नीच आदमी का काम है और कितनी गन्दी बात यह है । कितना घृणित काम उसने किया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप गृह मंत्री जी को कहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह घृणित काम करने वाला कोई ऐसा आदमी है, जिसकी अपनी कोई जिम्मेवारी नहीं होती है और जिसका अपना कोई दिमाग नहीं होता ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They are in the Hindu community as well as in Sikh community. Sikhs should not be separately identified. This kind of crazy people are there in both to the communities.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हरेक किसी का तो काम नहीं होता है । कुछ लोग ऐसे होते हैं जिनकी प्रवृत्ति नीच होती है ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Full protection must be given to Choudhary Charan Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Vajpayee was discussing it in your Chamber. You were kind enough also to ask me. I immediately got in touch with the Minister of Home Affairs. The Government is fully seized of this kind of threatening letters to Choudhary Charan Singh. Action is being taken at various levels. I would like to share with the Hon. House one happy development in Punjab that this kind of elements are being weakened with a very heavy hand. You people should try to help administration in curbing such elements, whether they belong to this part or that part of the community. Sufficient protection will be given to Choudhary Charan Singh. The Government will take all measures possible, to see that nothing happens to the life of Charan Singh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There should be an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : I will enquire into that.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने लेटर यहां पेश हुए हैं, उन लेटर्स के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या जांच की और वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंची, यह हमको बतलाया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये और मेरी बात सुनिये । करोड़ों लेटर ऐसे रोज लिखे जाते हैं और किसी को पता नहीं होता कि किसने किस को क्या गाली लिखी है, किसके खिलाफ क्या लिखा है । यह सारा धंधा ऐसे नीच आदमियों का, घृणित आदमियों का है जिनकी आत्मा मरी हुई है, जो न किसी भगवान में विशवास करते हैं और न किसी और चीज़ में विशवास करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही कहा गया है कि जांच पड़ताल चल रही है । जिनके माँ-बाप नहीं होते हैं वे ही ऐसा काम करते है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि पूरी इंकवयारी करायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वे तो हवा में बात कर रहे हैं । यह कहा जाता है कि पंजाब में स्थिति सुधरी हैं । क्या यह सुधरी हुई स्थिति का परिणाम है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह कसी से पूछ करतो पत्र लिखा नहीं है या किसी के साथ मस्वरा करके पुलिस को पत्र भेजा है । जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने कहा, यह तो एक ऐसा पत्र है जो किसी ऐसे आदमी ने भेजा है । इसके मायने यह नहीं हैं कि इस मामले में गवर्नमेंन्ट सोई हुई है । यह पत्र आपके पास है । इस पत्र के बारे में हमें मालूम हुआ है, इसकी जांच होगी ।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : I am drawing attention to a very serious matter. I have already drawn your attention to the very serious things taking place in the Indian Railways. Indiscriminate irregularities are taking place. Appointments are being given.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have given notice. It is under consideration.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी मैं दो बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक ही बात कर लीजिए ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एक तो यह है कि बिहार और असम में भयंकर बाढ़ आ गई है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कितनी दफा कहा है कि हम करेंगे इस पर । दंडवते जी बैठे है, आप इनसे पूछिये ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : दो लाख से ऊपर आदमी बेघर हो गये हैं । दूसरी बात यह है कि प्राइस राइज पर डिस्कशन करायेंगे या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह तो दिया हैं ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : लेकिन कब करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज विजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग कर रहे हैं । उसमें तय कर लेंगे ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सब से पहले मैं आपका ध्यान बिहार के पूर्णियां जिलान्तर्गत किशनगंज में नत्थीपुर गांव में 9 आदिवासियों की हत्या की और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । वहां 9 आदिवासियों की हत्या की गई है । इस से ज्यादा गंभीर मामला और कोई नहीं हो सकता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर मोशन दीजिए ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सर मैंने इस पर रडजोर्नमेंन्ट मोशन दिया है, उसको एडमिट कीजिए । आज यह खबर नवभारत टाइम्स के फर्स्ट पेज पर छपी है ।

दूसरे, बूटा सिंह जी यहां बैठे हैं, दिल्ली में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के स्ट्युडेंट्स के लिए पांच हजार सीट्स का कोटा रिजर्व्ड है । 15 सौ शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के स्ट्युडेंट्स ने अप्लाई किया लेकिन उनको भी एडमीशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है । उनको जाति के नाम पर गाली दी जाती है । यह इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में आप पढ़ लीजिए । प्रिंसिपल गाली देता है । कहता है कि तुम्हारा भर्ती नहीं होगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया है । आपकी सारी बात आ गई है । पहले भी 377 में करवा दिया है ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो पीछा ही नहीं छोड़ते किसी बात का ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आपने निर्णय क्या लिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं निर्णय ले लूगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : (फूलपुर) : पिछले सत्र में इस प्रकार के कई पत्र दिखाए गए थे, लेकिन किसी पत्र की जांच का कोई पता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए । आपसे ज्यादा चिंता हमको है । आपको कैसे पता है कि चिंता नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूरी सिक्यूरिटी है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी आज इलाहाबाद जा रहा हैं... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, उनका काम है । बैठिए ।

श्री बी डी. सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ा सीरियस मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड़

Nothing goes on record.

(व्यवधान)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Borakhpur) : A senseless and mad person has written that letter against Chaudhuri Charan Singh, that he would be murdered. Proper security arrangements must be made. It is a very serious matter. He is ex-Prime Minister of this Country.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारी बात हो गई है । दोबारा करने से क्या फायदा है । नाट एलाउड.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : What about shortage of coins ? You wanted a Call-Attention Notice to be given.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर दिया है । उसके बारे में बात हो गई है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, papers to be laid on the Table.....

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual Reports of Forest-Development Corporation of Meghalays Ltd. Shillong for 1977-78 and 1978-79 and two Statement for delay. Annual Accounts of National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya Limited, Shillong, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya Limited, Shillong for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and

** Not recorded

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor Central thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya Limited, Shillong, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya Limited, Shillong for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6762/83].

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6763/83].

Review on and Annual Report of National Cooperative Consumers Federations of India Ltd. New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay and Food Corporation of India (Contributory Provident Fund (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 1983.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : On behalf of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6764/83].

2. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6765/83].

(3) A copy of the Food Corporation of India (Contributory Provident Fund) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 23 F. No. 15-6/79-EP in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1983 under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6765/83].

Review on and Annual Report of Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. Cuttack for 1977-78 and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6766/83].

Notification regarding exemption to preserved latex, latex concentrate, smoke-rubber sheets, crepe rubber and crump rubber from the duty of excise leviable thereon, Report of Controller and Auditor General of India for 1982—Union Govt. (Commercial) Part IV-Hindustan Salts Ltd. and Sambhar Salts Ltd. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 558(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to preserved latex, latex concentrate, smoke-rubber sheets, crepe rubber and crump rubber from the duty of excise leviable thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6767/83].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution) :-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982—Union Government (Commercial) Part IV-Hindustan Salts Limited and Sambhar Salts Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6768/83].

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982—Union Government (Commercial) Part—V Electronics Corporation of India Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6769/83].

Statement for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd. for 1981-82.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited for the year 1981-82 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6770/83).

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1983), which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1983".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Snbha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1983."

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th July, 1983, has passed the follotion Motion :-

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to

leave being granted by the Lok Sabha to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 8th September, 1981 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 10th September, 1981."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :-

(a) The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

(2) The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

12.15 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 31st July, 1983, from the District Magistrate, Allahabad, today :—

"In contravention of section 144 Cr. P.C., Shri R.N. Rakesh, Member of Parliament, alongwith six persons have been arrested on 31-7-83 at 10.45 a.m. by Shaganj Police, District Allahabad. under section 188 I.P.C."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Calling-Attention...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take proper action, make proper enquiry.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Are you looking into it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Sir, I want to...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Mr. Banatwalla.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported printing and circulation of counterfeit hundred rupee currency notes and withdrawal of money from SBI through counterfeit demand drafts.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"Reported printing and circulation of counterfeit hundred rupee currency notes and withdrawal of money from several branches of State Bank of India through counterfeit demand drafts and the action taken by Government in the matter."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : *

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

The hon. Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : At the outset I wish to allay the apprehensions of the Members about the existence of a large number of counterfeit 100-rupee notes in circulation...

* Not recorded.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is on his legs...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed everybody...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Giri, I will have to name you if you go on interrupting. ...Be patient.

SHRI S.B. GIRI : I have all along been patient...

MR. SPEAKER : I want you to sit down... Please sit down.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I wish to allay the apprehensions of the Members about the existance of a large number of counterfeit 100-rupee notes in circulation. Cases of counterfeiting of currency notes including Rs. 100 denomination are detected and investigated from time to time by the State Police and CBI. Prosecutions are launched wherever necessary. Thus steps are being taken to unearth such cases and prosecute the guilty.

The Calling Attention Notices are probably based to the extent they relate to counterfeit notes of Rs. 100/- denomination, on a newspaper item which appeared in, among others, the Hindustan Times dated July 10, 1983. The facts of the case are that the Delhi Police arrested one Shri Nanak Singh alias Gurnam Singh on 9.6.1983. He tried to present a 100-rupee note to a shopkeeper in the NDSE Part I Market, which was found to be counterfeit. The accused was apprehended and preliminary investigations were conducted by the Delhi Police. The Delhi Police was able to seize counterfeit notes of the face value of Rs. 90,600 and have made further investigations into the case. On the basis of the information gethered by the Delhi Police, Delhi Police felt that the case had national and possibly international links and they transferred the case to the CBI for further investigation on 16.6.1983. So far 8 people associated with the counterfeiting operation have been arrested. Six more cases of counterfeiting of 100-rupee notes belonging to the same series of numbers have since been taken up by the CBI for investigation.

RBI have cautioned their offices and currency chests to excercise greater care while examing rupee 100 notes. The case is being investigated in collaboration with Interpol. It is not in public interest to disclose any further information about this case at this stage.

As regards the case of counterfeit Demand Drafts, Chief Regional Manager State Bank of India (SBI) at Chandigarh registered a complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on the 6.7.1983 alleging that fake Demand Drafts purported to have been issued by some Branches of SBI, had been presented to Punjab National Bank, Millerganj, Ludhiana in three separate accounts. The Demand Draft forms used by miscreants were similar to the Bank standard forms though a close scrutiny revealed that they were fake. The signatures of the signing officers were forged. There were 74 fake drafts in all amounting to a total of Rs. 54 lakhs. On realisation of this amount, withdrawals were made which amounted to a total of Rs. 52 lakhs.

CBI is investigating the case. They have so far arrested six persons in this connection. Rs. 19,78,100 (including FDs of Rs. 40,000/-) have been recovered so far from 3 persons. In addition, further efforts to recover the balance amount and to arrest the remaining miscreants are continuing.

In conclusion, I wish to assure the Members that the cases are being actively investigated and all possible efforts are being made to prosecute the guilty.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are thankful to the hon. Minister for assuring this House that there are not many fake notes under circulation. We are also thankful to him for having assured us that an effective investigation is in progress. With respect to both the questions of counterfeit currency notes and the counterfeit bank/demand drafts of the S.B.I., we thank the Government for these assurances. We note what the statement says :

> "At the outset, I wish to allay the apprehensions of the Members about the existence of a large number of counterfeit 100-rupee notes in circulation."

It is, therefore, the contention that there are no large number of 100-rupee notes in circulation. Thank you very much.

There is no room for any sense of complacency in the matter. We have to be vigilant and I cannot help go feeling that despite all these assurances of Government, there is an underplaying of the entire issue.

As far as currency notes are concerned, we have several issues like the pilferage of soiled notes earmarked for destruction, the question of freak notes, the question of fake notes—all these put together and the pilferage of soiled notes which have come back to circulation illegally as also the counterfeit currency notes, have seriously under-mined the monetary system. The matter, therefore, had to be viewed with grave concern. It is not a reference to a more solitary incident stated in the statement made by the Minister. We do not refer merely to the incidence of 9th of June 1983. The hon. Minister simply referred to one incident and has tried to underplay the entire issue. I admit that upto now fake notes were not on a very large scale. But, during the past six months or more or one year or so, the question of fake notes in circulation is becoming a national question of a very large scale. I may refer to a number of incidence happening one after the other but, because of brevity of time, I cannot do so.

We have, for example, not only this incident of the 9th of June mentioned in the statement but also of the 4th June. The police seized the counterfeit 100-rupee notes and raids were conducted in various localities of Shillong. Then, Sir, we also find that no or about 30th of March, the police had seized a huge quantity of counterfeit currency notes. And roundabout the month of May or so, in Kerala, there was a scare. The police there reportedly believed that at least Rs. 2 crores worth of fake 100-rupee notes have reached the State circulated by gangs operating in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and also various other places.

Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Government to take this matter very seriously and not pooh-pooh the whole issue has been sought to be done by referring only to one solitary incident. Even the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Shri J.M. Malik, found that a fake currency note of rupees one hundred was deposited in his court as a fine by an accused. So, they are finding place in our courts also. We would like to know what investigations have been made and what is the nature of those investigations? What is the total amount of fake currency notes recovered by the police, CBI, etc. during the last one year ? How many cases have been recorded during the last year ? How many people have been arrested or are being tried and how many have been convicted ?

Sir, we find that there are international links. In the present case just read out by the hon. Minister we are told that the printing press was outside the borders of India. Has the matter been taken up with the Government there ? You cannot imagine that if you get 20 hundred rupee fake notes there are only twenty hundred rupee fake notes. The printing press will not put out only twenty notes. The fact is that even if only one fake note is recovered that shows that there is much more than what meets the eye. Accordingly, the matter must be taken up seriously.

Then, Sir, how are you warning the people with respect to these fake currency notes ? Have any warnings been given to

the people to verify the notes in particular series in which the fake notes have been found ?

Sir, we also have another question about the bank drafts. Bank frauds are on the increase. Am I right when I say that every year Rs. 100 crores are lost as a result of bank frauds ? The matter, therefore, is of great importance. What procedures have been outlined especially with the increase in the number of bank frauds in order to prevent them and whenever they occur in order to see that expeditious action is taken ?

Sir, in the present case, we find that there are 74 fake bank drafts of the State Bank of India. Not one or two or three or five, but 74 bank drafts of the value of Rs. 52 lakh or Rs. 54 lakh, whatever is given there, were fake. These bank drafts were encashed during a long period of three months. Sir, 74 drafts were being encashed over a period of three months. What was the State Bank of India during ? Did they not realise the fraud when draft after draft forged, counterfeited and faked-were being presented ? Is there not any procedure, by which when a bank draft is encashed, a sort of verification is made ? If there is any procedure followed, certainly they should have realised that the drafts not issued by them are being encashed, are being presented to them for encashment, one after the other. I must therefore say that there is delay on their part in this direction. I must point out that this particular nature shows that rules have been flouted. There was not a little carelessness but a major carelessness on the part of the State Bank that they did not detect that over a period of three months one after the other 74 fake drafts have been encashed in spite of the fact they had never issued those drafts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you making any suggestions ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I will come to that. So, I was saying that flouting of rules and procedural lapses were there in the State Bank. Why this delay ? Has that been ascertained ? It was after three months or four months that in the month of July, the matter was reported. Who is responsible for this delay in reporting the matter ? This is a serious issue because even the Reserve Bank of India earlier in its reports have said that the banks' delay in reporting of bank frauds to the Reserve Bank of India have come to their notice. So, in this case, who is responsible for this delay ? What action has been taken against the erring officials ? I need hardly stress that all the loopholes with respect to the procedure have to be plugged and action has to be taken against the erring and careless officers responsible for procedural lapses and flouting of rules. There is also a need for tightening of the vigilance apparatus.

One would therefore like to know from the Government as to what steps are being taken in order to see that such types of flouting of rules do not recur. What action has been taken against the officers responsible for delay in reporting the matter ? Of course, the C.B.I. deserves our congratulations because in the present case of the State Bank of India, they were very swift in moving, after the matter was entrusted to them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I share the concern with the hon. Member, Mr. Banatwalla. In fact, we have been vigilant and we have also taken this matter very seriously.

We have not been complacent and we are not going to be complacent also. I can assure the Hon. Member and also the House through you, Sir, that the Government has taken all the steps which I am going to narrate.

The Hon. Member would appreciate, if I say that if he harps much on the exaggerated reports appearing in the press saying that there has been a large number of counterfeit notes and also the bank notes in circulation in the country, then there will be a cause for panic. I appeal to the Hon. Member not to create such a panic in the country on the contrary, it is going to be counter-productive.

Sir, I share the Hon. Member's concern regarding the counterfeiting of notes.

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

He also wanted to know from us as to the number of cases reported in the last one year. I may give him the figures that have been reported and also investigated by the State Police and also the CBI of this country. In 1980, counterfeit notes worth Rs. 22,261 were seized.

In 1982, counterfeit notes worth about 11,073 rupees were seized. From January 1983 to March 1983 such notes worth about Rs. 2,256 have been recovered.

Sir, the steps which have been taken by the Government to check or to control the counterfeit notes are that the thickness of the currency and bank notes has already been increased. As you know already, in the notes of Rs. 5 and higher denominations there are security threads and also that there is existence of watermark. It is easily distinguishable to find out whether it is counterfeit note or not. It is easily distinguishable. There is a thread here and if we hold the note like this, it is easily visible. This thread is not found in any counterfeit note.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. You cannot interrupt In the Calling Attention, the Minister is replying.

SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA (Barh) : I am rising on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot interrupt him also.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : I am rising on a point of order. How can you say ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Demonstration is not allowed in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is explaining the position. He is explaining his own reply. Why can't you hear that ? Why do you oppose this ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ? He is explaining the position and you cannot raise a point of order during Calling Attention. Don't record anything. Go through the rules.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot interrupt. In Calling Attention only such of those Members whose have been listed can speak. I will not allow.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't allow, Mr. Minister, you reply. I said I would not allow. I will not allow Members other than those who have been listed. Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the rule ? You are not on the list. How can you rise on a point of order ? How is that ? The Minister is replying. What is your point of order ? I am allowing it as a special case.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : The Minister is exhibiting something in the House. It is not permitted. Have you permitted him to exhibit that with the permission of the House ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sit down. He is not exhibiting. He is explaining a point of view. Please listen. He said : there is a thread in the currency note, and he is explaining that point of view.

** Not recorded.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That he could have done without exhibiting the note. If you allow the Minister to exhibit, how can you prevent me from exhibiting it ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is explaining a point of view. He is not exhibiting it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This is not the way to explain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he exhibits it, he must take my permission. He can explain his point of view. He is not exhibiting anything.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You cannot permit him.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : You are setting a very bad precedent. You will put the Chair into trouble.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. That is all right. I know. I can face all troubles. Mr. Minister, please explain. The Minister is explaining a point of view. He is explaining a point of view. That is all right. He is not exhibiting anything

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Even revolvers have been exhibited.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There was no other intention, but only to explain. If I had made any mistake, please excuse me. What I said was that there is a thread.....(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. I know this. Please sit down. I cannot conduct the House according to your wishes. Mr. Minister, you carry on. You reply to the Calling Attention.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As I said earlier, there is a security thread in the Bank note and also.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In the genuine note or counterfeit note ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : No ; in the genuine notes. There is also.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All those who have got currency notes may exhibit them and give them to the Deputy Speaker. I will scrutinize them, and if they are good. I will take them !

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is also a water mark in the Bank and currency note. I do not want to exhibit that also. But I want to explain that it is easily distinguishable. And even by an ordinary, lay man, if he examines it carefully, it is identifiable and also distinguishable. It can also be easily detected. If we don't examine it properly, that difficulty may arise.

Apart from increasing the thickness of the paper—that also I do not want to exhibit.

The currency and bank notes paper is treated with melamine, that is to strethen it ; it is only to make it strong, distinct and hence difficult to counterfeit. Apart from this, bank and currency notes have been desined with intricate line and also these are changed from time to time thereby making it difficult for anybody to counterfeit them.

The information about the new type of forgery and also forged notes recovered and seized is brought to the notice of the currency chest, RBI and also banks, As soon as the police department and CBI recover these notes from the counterfeiters and other forgers, it will be brought to the notice of these banks RBI and the currency chest. The police department throughout the country organise raids and also special drive against the forgers and counterfeiters. The CBI has established a separate cell for

** Not recorded.

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

detection of the cases of counterfeiting of currency notes and also bank notes. These measures have proved effective. I do not share with the views of the hon. member that there are a large number of counterfeit notes in circulation.

So far as frauds are concerned, the hon. member wanted to know the number of frauds committed in the year 1982. In the year 1982, there were about 2065 frauds committed in the country and the amount involved is Rs. 19.44 crores, not Rs. 100 crores as stated by the hon. member. In the year 1981, there were 1891 fraud cases and the amount involved is Rs. 20.43 crores, not Rs. 100 crores. Every year the amount involved is not Rs. 100 crores as stated by the hon. member ; the statement is not correct.

As stated by the hon. member, there are rules and procedure, but, unfortunately, these rules and procedure have been violated. The people who are responsible for the violation of them, particularly in this case under reference, have been kept under suspension. Already action has been taken and also 6 people have been arrested. One more person has been arrested in the case that is referred to for investigation by the State Bank of India. So, action has been taken. I can assure the House that the government will take action and the ramification in this particular case will be looked into ; and the CBI is seized of the matter and whether there is any international link or national link will be looked into by the CBI. The CBI is seized of the matter and swung into action very swiftly. Not only they have already taken steps, but more than Rs. 19 lakhs has been seized in the draft fraud. It is a laudable performance of the CBI. Today, as I stated earlier, one person has been nabbed by the police.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, this counterfeiting Indian currency notes are in mass circulation in various countries ; they are not only in India but also in Sri Lanka and Thailand, as quoted by *The Hindustan Times*. It was referred by the hon. Minister in his statement. These forged notes are being printed in Bangkok, as it is reported in this news item. It is also stated that some foreign powers are involved in order to destroy the Indian economy. If it is true, then it is a very serious matter and the government must try to find out which foreign power is involved in destroying the Indian economy ; and for this such type of forged and fake currency notes are being printed.

Now it is very difficult to recognise counterfeit notes so far as ordinary people are concerned. They feel a lot of difficulty in recognising them ; whether a particular note is fake or genuine. If anybody carries such notes, immediately he is arrested and interrogated for that ; he may be interrogated, but, sometimes he is subjected to a great harassment.

Suppose a shopkeeper gives a 100-rupee note which is fake or the bank give that kind of a note, the person holds it without knowing whether it is fake or genuine. But once it is recognised, immediately that person is subjected to all sorts of harassment and torture. That is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to start certain types of education through T.V. and other mass media so that people may be able to recognise between the fake and genuine notes ? There must be some kind of education. People should be educated to know these things. Otherwise, those who are not the guilty are punished and guilty men are free...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Through him the Government may understand or the police may know the source of the receipt of that counterfeit note by that man, therefore, they must only know through him which is the source for his receipt.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Interrogation is all right. The person can be interrogated but he should not be harassed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They must know the source, that is why he is interrogated.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : That is all right. He should be interrogated but there are people who are tortured for that for which they are not responsible. In our

country education is hardly 28 per cent 72 per cent people are still not educated. Under these circumstances, how can we just expect from them that they can easily recognise these kinds of highly sophisticated technology ? In the printing of notes, highly sophisticated technology is perhaps being adopted. Therefore, it is very difficult for the common man to understand these kinds of problems. Therefore, I have advised the Government to start some kinds of education for the common man also to recognise between the two types of notes. This is a problem in various countries of the world. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he is going to consult other countries also, if they are having such types of problems as to how they are facing this problem ? I think the hon. Minister will reply to this question specifically.

Now, about the design of notes, I would also like to ask from the hon. Minister through you whether the Government is having any planning to change the design of notes after certain intervals so that these kinds of people who are cheating the entire country and the world market, may be stopped from doing so and also whether superior printing technology will be adopted so that it may not be imitated so easily as is being done today ? Also I would like to know whether big guns are also involved in withdrawal of money through counterfeit Demand Drafts, as is mentioned in the Calling Attention, because these kind of things have already been unearthed earlier ? As in the case of Nagarwala, it was not properly investigated Whatever enquiry had been done, that was always considered to be insufficient. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is trying to enquire into this fact also whether big guns are involved in this matter...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please define big guns.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In the Nagarwala case, actually the report did not come otherwise I could tell you who was involved. People who were doing that enquiry, they also, for certain reasons, died. Somebody suffered heart attack, somebody was just crushed under a truck. I do not kuow who was responsible but this kind of things had happened. Therefore, the enquiry report was not available...(*Interruptions*).

I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether future planning of elections has also given impetus to this kind of withdrawals and printing of fake currency notes ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The hon. Member has given valuable suggestions. We have noted the suggestions. In fact, he has gone to the extent of suggesting a change in the design of the currency notes. We have got a proposal. Obviously, the details of it cannot be disclosed at this stage.

I agree that publicity is required. But too much of publicity will be counter-productive because there will be panic in the minds of the people that there is circulation of a large number of counterfeit notes. That is why we are against too much of publicity. Sufficient publicity is there.

The hon. Member said that the people who give information, or from whose possession the notes are seized should not be harassed. I fully agree with the hon. Member that there should not be any third degree method of investigation. I can assure the hon. Member that there will not be any third degree method of investigation so far as people, who innocently and without knowing the implications came forward with information of presentation of notes.

Now six cases have been registered by the CBI, in which one is an ordinary citizen who has lodged information with the police. I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no harassment. At the same time, interrogation is required as a part of the investigation. Unless we interrogate people. I do not think it will be possible to have a through investigation. It is the demand of the House that there should be a through investigation in such cases and it is being done.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : What about the involvement of foreign powers ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far there is no evidence to show the involvement of any foreign countries. At this stage, it is not proper for me to predict the finding of the CBI. The CBI is seized of the matter and all the ramifications will be examined by the CBI, as it has been instructed to go into all these aspects, including the involvement of foreign countries.

श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है कि ऐसी असली सरकार के रहते हुए नकली नोट बाजार में प्रचलित हों। यदि हमारे करन्सी नोटों की स्थिति इस प्रकार रही तो मैं ऐसा सोचता हूं कि यह हमारे लिए एक चिंता का कारण बनने वाली है। सारे देश में इस प्रकार की वारदातें सुनने को मिल रही हैं या समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ने को आ रही हैं। उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे नियंत्रण से एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ वाहर होती जा रही है।

यह नकली करन्सी कहां से आती है ? नकली नोटों के साथ असली नोट मिक्सड हो जाते हैं और नकली नोट असली नोटों की तरह प्रचलन में आ जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से धीरे धीरे असली करन्सी पर नकली करन्सी प्रचलित होती जाती है। आपने बताया है कि बैंकों द्वारा नकली बैंक ड्राफ्टो के सम्बन्ध में एहतियात बरती जा रही है लेकिन मैं आप से एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आपके सरकारी कारखाने है जहां नोट छापे जाते है वहां पर इस प्रकार की वातें हो रही है जिन पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

में आपका ध्यान देवास की एक घटना की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं।

13.00 hrs.

देवास में एक सौ रुपये का नोट बाजार में आया। इसका समाचार दैनिक स्वदेश के में छपा। यह नोट असली था पर इसका नंबर लाल स्याही से लिखा हुआ था। इसकी जांच के लिए दैनिक स्वदेश के पत्रकार श्री रमेश तजरेजा और एस. पी. जब बैंक नोट प्रेस के अधिकारियों से मिले तो उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया। इसके बाद इसी प्रकार का लाल स्याही से नंबर लिखा हुआ नोट इंदौर के बाजार में मिला। जब दो नोट बाजार में आ गए तो इस बात की जांच हुई और पता चला कि सौ के नोटों के नंबर की एक पूरी सीटिन गायब हुई है। इस प्रकार का मामला बहुत गंभीर है। सरकार को इसके बारे में मुस्तैदा से जांच करनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार राजकोट के सौराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी के एक अधिकारी को सीरियल नंबर 15 का एक नोट मिला जिसमें एक तरफ नंबर डला था 166598 और दूसरी तरफ नंबर डला था 186598, नोट छापने में इतनी लापरवाही बरती जा रही है जैसे कोई पंफलेट छाप रहे हों। इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण सवाल की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सिक्के भी बड़ी लापरवाही से ढाले जाते हैं। कभी टूटे हुए सिक्के ढाल दिए जाते हैं और कभी जरूरत से कम ढाल दिए जाते हैं। जरूरत के अनुसार पर्याप्त मात्रा में सिक्के ढाले जाने चाहिए। सरकार ने दो रुपये का सिक्का निकाला है। मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूं कि इसी प्रकार सरकार 5, 10 और 20 रुपये के सिक्के भी ढाले। क्योंकि नोट जल्दी खराब हो जाते हैं।

आपको पता होगा कि पहले जब नोट छपते थे तो उस पर लिखा होता था कि "मैं धारक के मांग करने पर सम आफ रुपीज़ अदा

करने का वचन देता हूं" लेकिन आज जो नोट छप रहे हैं उन पर लिखा होता हैं कि "मैं धारक को "सम आफ रुपीज़" अदा करने का वचन देता हूं।" पिछले सालों में यह अंतर आ गया कि मांग करने पर शब्द गायब हो गया। 1960 में रुपये की कीमत 100 पैसे थी जो कि अब घट कर 17-18 पैसे रह गई है। इस प्रकार सरकार हर चीज का अवमूल्यन करती जा रही है।

इस प्रकार मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि देवास बैंक नोट प्रेस 100 रुपये की पूरी 'शीट' गायब हुई या नहीं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करेंगे ? तथा इसी प्रकार करेंसी को अविश्वासनीय बनाने वाली बातों पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the incident which the hon. Member referred to is under investigation and already the Government is seized of the matter and, Sir, he has brought to the notice of the House some defects and I submit before the House that out of millions of pieces of coins minted every year and also out of millions of notes printed, we can say that we come across some freak notes and also certain defects and it is natural also. And wherever it is possible, we will take remedial measures.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : जब जांच करने की व्यवस्था है और इस प्रकार की प्रणाली है तो गलती क्यों हो जाती है, कैसे हो जाती है, यह निश्चित रूप से बताया जाना चाहिए ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As the hon. Member is aware of the fact that inspite of our procedures and monitoring, something takes place because of the negligence and also because of the carelessness on the part of (*interruptions*) Precautionary steps are also taken.

So far as counterfeiting of notes is concerned, as I stated earlier, all the precautionary measures are taken to see that counterfeiting is detected early and also circulation of the counterfeit notes and bank notes is detected as far as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Bhiku Ram Jain. Do not take much time. We shall adjourn after you complete.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Much of the things have already been sorted out. I only wish to say that the paper currency which has acceptability by the people need to have acceptability and confidence of the people. Some such notes which appear every now and then make it difficult for the people ; they do accept the currency and then they are in difficulty. Minister said and I agree with him that there should be no alarming news about the fake currency in the country. Minister has mentioned something. I would like to have clarification from him. Delhi Police arrested a person on the 9th of June and recovered from him notes worth Rs. 90,600/-. That means several thousand notes They did not go in circulation. But, nevertheless, they were printed and it looks, therefore, that the person who was arrested on submitting only one note, 10,000 notes were in his possession; how many notes have gone in circulation nobody know. It has not been revealed by the hon. Minister that not a single note went out of his pocket except the one which he was trying to do and that balance were all seized and they are in possession of the police. I would like to know what steps has the Government taken to create that confidence in the people.

With all the security threat, with all the water marks hundreds and thousands of notes are coming in the hands of traders and individual every now and then. He is likely to commit mistake But he suffers. Government is suffering crores of rupees worth of loss every year. You have admitted Rs. 20 crores. Shri Banatwalla has said Rs. 100 crores every year. But the fact remains losses are there.

In the larger interest of public confidence as far as paper currency is concerned, as to what steps has Government taken to see that the public confidence in the paper

(Shri Bhiku Ram Jain)

currency is not shaken ? One such single note if a poor man having Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 below Rs. 1,000/-, if he gets, he has lost 10% or 20%. It is a big thing for him.

It has just been said that these notes have been printed in a foreign country. I have, therefore, an apprehension that it is just to destroy our monetary system. It is just to play with our economy.

Minister has used language—'it is not in the public interest and therefore, he does not want to disclose any further information'. It makes me to feel that there is something very big. But what is happening with regard to the arrest of one person in possession of fake currency notes ? It makes me to believe there is something fishy somewhere. May be due to some international reasons or security reasons you are not going to disclose. I do not want to know if it is in public interest. I would like the Minister to say some day as to how he wants to deal with the situation It is so important and so much in the public interest. I would say that you have mentioned that only the fake notes of Rs. 22,261 were found in 1980. When I am looking to this figure "2,2261", it give me to believe that these are not 100 rupee currency notes alone because the figures are in old number. It means, the fake notes are also of one rupee denomination as well as 20 rupee, 10 rupee and other denominations and they were all in circulation. Evidently, it means, there is some sort of racket not by one, not by two but by so many people and the economic invaders are also connected with this.

I, therefore, very respectfully submit that if this is just Rs. 22,261 in 1980, 11,073 in 1982 and 2,256 in 1983 upto March, it makes me to believe that the fake notes in circulation are not that of 100 rupee denomination only but also by some other denominations. This is what is happening. I want to know what is the Government doing to create that public sympathy and confidence.

Now, as regards the police investigation, I must submit that suppose I have got a fake note, I would not like to go to the police station.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I wish you should not have.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I do not know. I may be having one note in my pocket. Suppose, it comes to my notice that I have got one such note, I would refrain from going to the police station because the first man to be arrested would be me. The other man is arrested or not whether it comes to me from the bank or not, I would be the first target and I would be tortured. Surely, the investigation would be the interrogation. I do not find the exact word in Hindi. If it is *mar peeth* then it is all right. Sir, I purposely wanted to submit that because of the interrogation if it is expected that I would say something but, I do not know as to from where it has come. Then, God alone helps me. Why should I go to the police station to report so that the police may be able to investigate ? The hon Minister has said that he would certainly see that it is not done at the police station. I wish to submit that the Finance Ministry may not be able to say so. But will it be able to write to the Home Ministry to say that police behaves in such a way that it encourages people to come forward and report such crimes ? For reporting such crime if I have come forward to help you, do you want my help ? Or am I to be taken as a culprit rather than as a helper ?

Regarding the counterfeit bank drafts, as Mr. Banatwalla has said, 74 of these counterfeit drafts and fabricated bank drafts amounting to Rs. 54 lakhs were done at the behest of an employee of the State Bank of India, Ludhiana. Now, they were got printed at Ludhiana at the instance of the person who gave all the information, signature and all these things. They were encashed in the various branches of the Punjab National Bank. In this computer age, if the banks cannot know what is happening in the bank for the last three months, then I would very respectfully submit that we will have to change the system. Is it because the banks are not responsible to this Parliament and they are not subject to the scrutiny of Parliament that they are allowed to do whatever they want ? Do they not consider this money to be the nation's money because they are the nationalised banks and it is no longer

the shareholders' money. Rs. 22 crores are going off the drain every year. They feel it does not matter because Rs. 22 crores is a small matter. They can earn larger interest on the deposits. Had the rate of interest been low, as it used to be before the banks were nationalised say Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 100 crores, would it not be reflected in the balance sheet ? Since the amount of recovery or the interest money earned is so large this amount of Rs. 22 crores looks to be a drop in the ocean. But I very respectfully wish to say that let the banks have the responsibility to the nation. This is the nation's money.

I would like to read for one minute the incidents which I was looking to the paper hurriedly for the month of May. It is just a summary.

On the 3rd May, 1983, in Meerut Branch of Punjab National Bank, Rs. 7 lakhs were robbed. On 11th May, Trio took the banks for a ride. 3 Parsees defrauded to the extent of Rs. 6 crores. On 13th May, some brothers who ran "Government Treasury" issued a forged treasury receipt. On 13th May, Rs. 34,000 was looted from the Hissar Anaj Mani Branch of SBI. On 18th May, Indian Overseas Bank were looted for Rs. 90,000. On 23rd May, Rs. 14 lakhs were missing from the Karnataka Bank. The events run just like this. If you go through the papers just for one month, there would hardly be a day when there is no news about looting or defraud or misappropriation of the banks money.

It is as though the people think that it is nobody's money. Therefore, I am wanting to put it to the Government whether they are aware that the banks are nationalised banks ; they are no more the private property, that is, it is Parliament's property, the nation's property. What steps have the Government taken to see that not a single rupee goes in defrauting or misappropriating or cheating or in this sort of transactions that have taken place ?

I want to know whether the Government would like to computerise this thing so that every day the bank reconciles their statement of accounts which should have been done. I understand this is being done now. Let the hon. Minister come forward and say whether the reconciliation of statements by the banks is done or not done. If for three months the bank which issues the draft does not intimate the bank which is encashing it, it is nothing but callousness. The callousness is such that even the receiving bank does not know whether the bank draft has been issued by such and such bank. I think, the practice is in vogue, because I have got the experience, that where the advice has not been received, the bank does not encash the draft. But it has been done here. Is it deliberate or is it callousness or is it just a routine matter ? I want to know whether it is because of complacency, because the banks are having a lot of money and, therefore, they do not bother about these things.

This case that I have given figures which may not substantiate the Minister's statement that only Rs. 20 crores have gone down the drain. During one year or even during one month's time, such cases would account for several crores of rupees. I want to know whether the Government is aware of these things and, if so, what steps they are taking in this connection.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the hon. member has passed pertinent questions. In fact, he has expressed his concern over the frauds that are taking place in this country. The Government is very serious about it. Even on the floor of the House and also outside the House, the Government has gone on record saying that the Government is very serious. Already, precautionary measures have been taken. A meeting of the Chief Executives of Banks has been convened. Also, the instructions have been issued. The R.B.I is seized of the matter. Even the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri Manmohan Singh, has called a meeting of the Chief Executives of Banks and has brought to the notice of all concerned and the entire nation so far as the bank frauds are concerned.

The figures that have been given earlier by me clearly show that there is an increase in bank frauds. As you know, I have also

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

earlier pointed out that there are clear rules and procedures. But unfortunately, some people in the banks, not all the people, some black sheeps in collusion with outsiders also have committed frauds. In fact, stern action has been taken and we have given instructions to the bank people to take deterrent action against such people who indulge in these sort of crimes.

So far as inter-bank reconciliation is concerned and also the pending work in the bank is concerned, already the Government have taken action. So far as the reconciliation of inter-bank accounts is concerned, the banks are still negotiating with the union people for introducing computerisation. The steps are being taken to convince the union people for the introduction of computers. There is resistance coming from the unions stating that they are going to be retrenched and they have also gone on record saying that earlier they were not for computerisation and now the position is changed at least and there is a feeling among the employees that computerisation is required. But still they are not fully agreed to the introduction of computerisation.

So, I request the Hon. Member, the Hon. House also and the people who are connected with the union to impress upon the union people and also to impress upon the union leaders on the necessity of having computerisation.

In regard to the figures that have been given earlier, I committed a mistake by saying that it is the value. But the Hon. Member referred to the pieces that have been recovered by the Police and CBI throughout the country.

The figures that have been given earlier are that in 1980, the pieces recovered are 22,261.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Are all of them of Rs. 100/-denomination ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : All are not of Rs. 100/-denomination. They are of different denmoinations. 10,338, pieces of Rs. 100/- denomination have been recovered.

In 1982, pieces of all denominations recovered are 11,073 and 10,636 pieces have been recovered of Rs. 100/- denomination.

I want to make this position clear.

So, far as the feeling of the Hon. Member regarding the involvement of the foreign power in order to destabilise the economy of this country is concerned, there is no evidence to this effect. I stated this earlier. But, we cannot rule out the possibility of the involvement. The CBI is seized of the matter. All the investigation will be covered by the CBI. In the course of the investigation, they will go into all these aspects and if there is any possibility of the involvement. it will not be suppressed from the House and it will be disclosed to the nation and till it is completed and till there is evidence to show that there is involvement, it is not proper to say that there is involvement and it is also not proper for the Government to suspect or to say that there is involvement of the foreign power. This aspect will be examined throughly. All the precautionary measures have been taken. Government is fully alive to the problem. We are taking sufficient measures. Government machinery has been geared up and also toned up to reduce the frauds and also to have through investigation, So far as the CBI is concerned, it is manned by competent staff. It is the highest investigating authority.

In the latest incident which I have refered, Rs. 90,600 have been recovered from different persons, not from one person. Not only that In fasce demand draft case Rs. 19 lakhs have been recovered. We cannot say that CBI is ineffective in so far as these cases are concerned.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at twenty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Statement by Minister. Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan.

Statement Correcting Answer to SQ No. 15 dt. 25.7 1983 Regarding Loss Due to Cyclone and Rain in Saurashtra

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : Sir, In reply to Starred Question No. 15, due for answer on 25 July 1983, regarding 'Loss due to cyclone and rain in Saurashtra', part (d) of the question was answered as follows :

> "A ways and means advance of Rs. 10 crores has been sanctioned to the State pending receipt of detailed memorandum and visit of a Central Team. Rupees 97.75 lakhs have also been sanctioned as agricultural in put subsidy and for carrying out tillage operations."

The Government of Gujarat have been sanctioned a ways and means advance of Rs. 20 crores for flood relief in two instalments of Rs. 10 crores each, pending the receipt of detailed memorandum from the State. Inadvertently the figure of Rs. 10 crore as ways and means advance was mentioned as according to the information available at the time of preparing the reply to the Question, the State had been sanctioned only Rs. crores but on 22 July 1983, the State was sanctioned an additional Rs. 10 crores by which time the reply to the Starred Question had already been approved and the subsequent sanction of Rs. 10 crores could not be corrected in time.

2. It is only with the intention to give the Hon'ble Members a correct and up-to-date information, that I have come before this House to rectify the error at this stage. The error would have been corrected, had I got an opportunity to reply to this Question on 25 July 1983. Since the House adjourned, this error could not be corrected at that time.

3. This inadvertent error, however is regretted.

14.30 hrs.

Statement Re : Extension of time for Completion of Inquiry and Submission of Report by Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other Orgauisations

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I call upon Mr. Laskar, some of the hon. Members have told me that they want to oppose this statement being made by the Minister. I am sorry under the Rules any statement made by any Minister cannot be opposed. But the Members are entitled to give notices of any motion they want.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : We are opposing the extension which is being given to the Kudal Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no motion before the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is extending the time by making a statement.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : They have already circulated. You just read it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what I am saying.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : It was on my amendment that this Commission was appointed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has also given notice. What I was saying is : let the statement be made. You give notice in the form of a motion. At this stage I would like to tell the hon. Member that the Minister is making a statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Statement on what ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not interested in what statement he makes. He makes a statement in public interest. There fore, you cannot oppose it.....(*Interruptions*) I am sorry you cannot oppose.....You can give notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are opposed to giving extension to the Kudal Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot oppose.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I am not opposing. I am entitled to ask a clarificatory question.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee, you have said what all you wanted to say. Don't oppose it. The point is whether you can oppose the statement being made by the Government. Is there any precedent ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not opposing the statement. We are opposing the extension.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The point is : when the Minister is to make a statement can any hon. Member oppose it ? You are entitled to give any motion for a discussion on it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) . Why don't you listen to us on the procedural issue ?

Just now you said, probably inadvertently, whether there is any precedent. I may tell you the precedent in this very session-in the last week when the notification regarding President's rule in Pondicherry was actually laid on the Table of the House. I had given a notice. Though the rule says that as far as the papers to be laid on the Table are concerned, there is no positive provision for members being allowed to make a submission, I had given a notice.....(*Interruptions*) I am not going into the object of the problem. What I am saying is that in this very House when the notification regarding President's rule in Pondicherry was laid on the Table of the House.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Was it in the form of a statement ? Now the question is that a statement is going to be made by the Government.

Can any hon. Member oppose that statement ? This is what I say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you interrupt me ? If I interrupted you when you were making observations, you would have been angry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not angry.

PROR. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I want to tell you is this. I say there are certain precedents in both houses of Parliament. Rules in both houses are identical. If you go through the proceedings, you will find that on a number of occasions, when certain papers are laid on the table of the House, the Members get up and seek clarifications and express their views and, later on, they come up with a notice and discuss the matter in depth and they go into the merits of the case. We are opposed to the very undemocratic procedure followed. The Kudal Commission met once. Even the organisation which was to be enquired into did not appear. Now, after 30th July 1983, the term is over. They want extension by one more year. It is highly objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't go into the subject-matter. Can you oppose the statement to be made by Government ? I am only hearing the views on this. He is only on this issue namely whether you can oppose the statement to be made by Government.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, the clarification asked for on the Pondicherry issue was entirely on a different footing. It was a paper laid on the table of the House specifically. The rule here is regarding the statement to be made by the Minister. The statement concerns with the action already taken and completed. What he is doing now is merely taking the House into confidence, because the House is sitting, on what he had already done. There is no question of his opposing that statement. There is no meaning at all. The precedents are there. Look at the book You will find that they are not in the rules. Only precedents are there. On these, the Members are entitled to seek any clarification. Let them put questions only at the end of the statement.

Sir, this Commission was appointed on my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, you are going into the subject-matter. I say that the Minister is going to make the statement.

Some hon. Members wanted to oppose it. That is not being permitted by the Chair. The Minister will now make the statement. You are entitled to give a motion and then it is for the Chair to consider it. Now, the Minister. You may make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Sir, consequent on the adoption of a Resolution by this House on 28th August, 1981, a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice P.D. Kudal was set up by Notification dated 17th February, 1982. Copies of the Notification were laid on the Table of the House on 3rd March, 1982. The Commission was required to complete its inquiry and submit report to the Central Government on or before 31st July, 1982.

On the request of the Commission, the time for the submission of the report was extended by one year, *i.e.*, upto 31st July, 1983.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : The Commission was asked to submit the report on or before 31st July, 1983. Now the time is extended by one more year. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you do not reply to that. You go ahead with your statement.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry has requested the Government for ending the time for the submission of the report by one more year. The Government has considered this request and the term of the Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations is accordingly being extended upto 31st July, 1984.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Matters under Rule 377. Shri Pratab Bhanu Sharma. (*Interruptions*)**

Don't record anything, Now, matters under Rule 377. Shri Sharma.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : One thing I would like to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have permitted him. Please listen to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why do you come in the way ? He is replying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have allowed him. No more clarification. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you tell me.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarification please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Because the Gandhi Peace Foundation, and other organisations sided with Shri Jayaprakash Narain who resolutely fought the Emergency.....This extension is undemocratic and vindictive.....(*Interrutions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the Minister is replying.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : It is entirely a wrong thing on the part of Prof. Dandavate to put this allegation against the Government of India. It is on the resolution of this very House that this Commission was set-up. The House wanted us to have this inquiry. (*Interruptions*) Now, once this Commission is set-up the House definitely wants to know the truth about the whole matter. It is because the organisations against whom the allegations are there are not cooperating with the Commission that there is delay.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up matters under Rule 377.

** Not recorded.

14.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Early completion of Irrigation Projects in vidisha (Madhya Pradesh).

श्री प्रतापभानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : विदिशा, रायसेन संसदीय क्षेत्र की कई लघु एवं मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं पिछले दो ढ़ाई वर्षों से अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं, क्योंकि वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1981 के अंतर्गत वन विभाग को डूब में आने वाली भूमि की स्वीकृति केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है। कई स्वीकृत सिंचाइ योजनाओं का कार्य इसलिए प्रारंभ नहीं किया जा सका है कि उनमें केवल 20-25 हैक्टर वन भूमि डूब में आ रही है और इन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को आज दिनांक तक वन विभाग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है जिसके कारण हजारों लघु एवं सीमान्त कृषक इन सिंचाई सुविधाओं से वंचित रह गए हैं तथा राष्ट्रीय कृषि उत्पादन का नुकसान भी हो रहा है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि—

1. जिन विकासखंडों में सिंचाई 7 प्रतिशत से कम है वहां की सर्वेक्षित एवं स्वीकृत सभी सिंचाई योजनाओं का कार्य शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जाना चाहिए।

2. और जिन योजनाओं का कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं वन विभाग की अनुमति के लिए रुका है उन सभी प्रकरणों का निपटारा केन्द्र और राज्य शासन के वन तथा सिंचाई विभाग अधिकारियों के संयुक्त दल द्वारा तुरन्त स्थल निरीक्षण कर स्वीकृति प्रदान कर किया जाना चाहिए।

मुझे आशा है कि उक्त कार्यवाही करने से इन योजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य में गति आएगी।

(ii) Demand for Financial Assistance to the desert region equal to that of hilly areas.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : केन्द्र सरकार ने देश के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जो अभिरुचि दिखानी चाहिए नहीं दिखाई जिसके फलस्वरूप ये देश के सबसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में हैं।

योजना आयोग ने पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लिए योजना में अलग से अध्याय कायम कर पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 175 करोड़ की राशि को बढ़ाकर 560 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया। केन्द्र से विशेष सहायता के अंतर्गत उक्त राशि निर्धारित कर केन्द्र से 90 (नब्बे) प्रतिशत अनुदान एवं 10 प्रतिशत ऋण का महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिश पर सन् 1977-78 में मरू-विकास कार्यक्रम चालू किया जो केन्द्रीय संचालित योजना की तरह चला। केन्द्र सरकार सारी राशि अनुदान में देती थी परन्तु 1.4.79 से उक्त योजना को परिवर्तित कर आधी राशि केन्द्र सरकार से और आधी राशि राज्यों की ओर से देने का निर्णय लिया जिससे रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों पर बड़ा कुठाराघात हुआ।

केन्द्र सरकार ने उक्त मरू क्षेत्र के जो कि क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से बड़ा है और जनसंख्या के आधार पर आधा है। केन्द्र सरकार ने बहुत कम राशि 50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है जो उक्त क्षेत्र की जनता के प्रति घोर उपेक्षा का सूचक है।

शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, जनस्वास्थ्य, संचार, विद्युत, वन एवं कृषि विकास की दृष्टि से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र पहाड़ी क्षेत्र कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, गोवा, यू० पी० आदि से बहुत ही पीछे है।

अत: निवेदन है कि केन्द्र सरकार और योजना आयोग पुनर्विचारकर रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के समान सुविधा उपलब्ध करावे और छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दो वर्षों के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये और सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 700 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करें और उक्त क्षेत्र में केन्द्र सरकार 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण का प्रबंध करें ।

(iii) Need for establishment of ancillary Industries alongwith Railway Carriage Repair Workshop at Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh).

SHRI PASALA PENCHALIAH (Tirupathi) : The Central Government sanctioned a Railway carriage repair workshop at the cost of Rs. 12 crore at Tirupathi. I am happy to say that the preliminary work is going in with good progress. Recently, the South Central Railway displayed 242 items of ancillaries and accessories at Tirupati required for functioning of the workshop and appealed to the local entrepreneures to make use of the opportunity to manufacture these products through small scale industries. But the Railway authorities have not assured that they would purchase these parts from Local Small Scale Industries. In these circumstances, it is doubtful whether local small scale industries could sustain the competition from bigger and established industries in the absence of assured market for their products.

To encourage local entrepreneures and small scale industries, the Railway authorities should buy the local manufactured products after prescribing their own standards of specifications as is being done by other major public sector undertakings like B.H.E.L , E.C.I.L., H M.T. etc., taking into consideration the backwardness of the Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh.

Alternatively the South Central Railway should start the ancillary industries as is being done in other Railway factories. This would provide at least employment to about 2000 people of that area.

Therefore, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take necessary steps to consider either to set up ancillary industries by Railways or encourage local small scale industries by giving them ancillary status as otherwise the purpose of establishing of Railway carriage repair workshop to develop backward area would be defeated.

PROF. MADH U DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under your residuary power, would you allow an hon. Member to make an ex-tempore statement under Rule 377 ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No reply to your question.

(iv) Need for punctuality of and security in Trains.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : The punctuality of train services in the Railways in the recent months has deteriorated to an extent that one does not know when he is to reach the destination once he boards the train. This statement of mine bears the testimony at least on three occasions when I had travelled by Neelachal Expres. But it is the general complaint by the passengers who avail of these pairs of train services from Puri to New Delhi that instead of punctuality being maintained, the train is always punctual, being late, in the reverse direction.

Not only the trains run late every time but amenities and security provided have been reduced as well. On the 31st May, 1983, I was surprised to know that no conductor remained on duty from Mughalsarai to Gomo Railway Stations at night. As a result, I found on that particular day that genuine passengers were evicted in ACC 2 Tier Coach and all kinds of unauthorised persons occupied the reserved berths. In spite of our best efforts, we could not help getting the berths in their favour or could find out the conductor on duty. In the recent months, there have been dacoities in this train thrice and no one helps the victims, although security is being assured here in the House every now and then for the travelling passengers.

(Shri Arjun Sethi)

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to see that the punctuality and security in trains are restored in the best interest of the Railway users.

(v) *Shortage of food in Kerala and need for allotment of more rice.*

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore) : Kerala is facing food shortage as a result of the reduction in the Central allotment of rice. Total monthly requirement of rice for distribution through the public distribution system is 2 lakh tonnes. The Central Government was supplying for less than this. The maximum quantity supplied at any time was only 135000 tonnes. Since December 1981, the total allotment was only 90,000 tonnes as against the requirement of 2 lakh tonnes. Due to persistent demand, the Central Government raised the allotment to 1.10 lakh tonnes in 1983. Even that quantity is not readily supplied. This has created the shortage.

Kerala went through a severe drought this year which has destroyed the paddy crops in large parts of the State. Even at the normal times, Kerala is deficit in food. The extensive damage of food crops will worsen the food situation and seriously affect the distribution system.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to allot two lakh tonnes of rice to Kerala so that it can keep the public distribution system going.

(vi) *Funds for Kumaon Garhwal and Rohilkhand Universities for their Permanent recognition by U.G.C.*

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit) : Sir, the students in the hill region and Rohilkhand Division of U.P. are agitated over the failure of the Government to provide necessary funds to the Kumaon, Garhwal and Rohilkhand Universities so that they may secure permanent recognition from the University Grants Commission. They are also sore about the lack of employment opportunities, because of the malfunctioning of the University through various development projects and industrial units are coming up in the area.

The Universities of Garhwal and Kumaon have received only provisional recognition from the U.G.C. The University of Rohilkhand has not been accorded even provisional recognition.

It is estimated that about Rs. 3 crores will be needed to meet the conditions of the U.G.C. for permanent recognition. The UP Government being short of funds, is unable to provide much financial help.

The students of Kumaon University are more agitated than others because no steps have been taken for the reconstruction of their Nainital Campus which was destroyed in the fire.

I urge upon the Central Government to provide necessary funds for permanent recognition of these Universities from the UGC and to carry out other developmental activities in public interest.

(vii) *Delay in Passing the land (Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.*

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : 17.7.80 को कृषि मंत्री ने लोक सभा में बजट पर बोलते हुए घोषणा की कि लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट, 1894 में संशोधन होगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 फरवरी, 1981 को किसान रैली में घोषणा की कि किसानों को जब उनकी भूमि ली जाएगी तब के समय का मुआवजा दिया जाएगा और कानून में संशोधन होगा।

30 अप्रैल, 1982 को लैंड ऐक्वीज़ीशन ऐक्ट संशोधन बिल 1982 लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत हुआ। उसमें कमी थी। 18 फरवरी, 1983 को सूचना मिली कि संशोधन 1982 वापस होगा और लैंड ऐक्वीज़ीशन संशोधन का पूर्ण बिल 1983 बजट सैशन में पेश होगा। ऐसा नहीं हुआ। ग्रामीण विकास राज्य मंत्री चाहते हैं कि बिल शीघ्र पेश हो और पास हो, किन्तु संसदीय कार्य मंत्री और कैबिनेट की स्वीकृति के बिना ऐसा नहीं कर सकते।

अत: प्रधान मंत्री से प्रार्थना है कि या तो नया पूर्ण बिल शीघ्र पेश कराकर पास करायें या संशोधनों, के साथ इसी लैंड एक्वीज़शन संशोधक 1982 को पास कराने की कृपा करें ताकि किसानों के साथ हो रहा अन्याय रुक जाये।

(viii) *Admission of SC and ST Students in Delhi University.*

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मान्यवर मैं सरकार का ध्यान अत्यंत ही लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। आज भी अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्य किस तरह उपेक्षित एवं घृणित नज़र देखे जाते हैं उसका ज्वलंत उदाहरण दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के छात्रों के लिए अन्डर ग्रेजुएट में साढ़े 22 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित हैं। पांच हजार स्थान इन समुदायों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ 1500 छात्रों ने ही नामांकन हेतु आवेदन दिया है और उन लोगों के आवेदन पत्र पर भी विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। गरीब अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के छात्र दिल्ली में दर-दर ठोकर खा रहे हैं। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन संचालित प्राय: सभी महा विद्यालयों ने इन समुदायों के छात्रों को प्रवेश देने से इन्कार कर दिया है। लगता है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कोई नियम कानून ही नहीं है। जब दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की यह स्थिति है तो देश के अन्य भागों में क्या धांधली होती होगी इसका अन्दाजा आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति ने इन समुदायों के छात्रों के नामांकन हेतु 23 जुलाई, 1983 को संबंधित प्राचार्या को लिखा है, लेकिन उसके पालन की बात तो दूर रही, दिल्ली के एक कालेज के प्राचार्य ने अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को भद्दी-भद्दी गालियां दीं तथा पुलिस को बुलाकर उन्हें बाहर करवा दिया।

यह गम्भीर बात है। सरकार इसे गंभीरता से ले। जातिगत द्वेष रखने वाले प्राचार्य के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करे तथा अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के छात्रों के नामांकन की व्यवस्था करें।

(ix) *Law and order situation in Delhi.*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : The gruesome murder of former Ambassador Khilnani and his wife in a posh locality like Maharani Bagh on July 27, has sent a shock wave among the people of Delhi. Failure to apprehend the culprits responsible for the brutal crime, and even to find a firm clue till now, is causing grave concern and anxiety to the citizens of Delhi for the security of their life and property. Of late, there have been several other cases of crimes like murder, robbery, rape etc. in which the law and order authorities have failed miserably to bring the culprits to book. After the recent changes in the Police set up in Delhi, people were assured of an improvement in the law and order situation. But recent spurt in major crimes has shaken people's faith in the ability of the Administration to ensure the security of their life, property and honour.

I demand that the Home Minister be directed to make a statement in the House on the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi.

I also demand that the Home Minister and Lt. Governor of Delhi should regularly convene meetings of the Members of Parliament from Delhi to review the position in respect of law and order.

14.56 hrs.

NATIONAL OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL.—*contd.* AND VEGETABLE OILS CEES BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further considerations of the motion for consideration of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Bill and Vegetable Oils Cess Bill.

The time allotted for these is two hours. Now we have taken 2 hrs. 35 minutes, i.e. 35 minutes more. There are many Members from every Party who have to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER : The time can be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : It should be completed as early as possible, because we have to go through the other business also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : If time can be extended for Kudal Commission, why not for this ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request hon. Members to be as brief as possible. Now Mr. Daga. He has already taken five minutes. I would appeal to Members not take more than 5 to 10 minutes.

14.58 hrs.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, नेशनल आयलसीडज़ एंड वैजिटेबल आयल्स डैवलपमैंट बोर्ड बिल पर मैं अपनी बात कह रहा था । इस पर आज भी एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी, टोल टैक्स, इंटर स्टेट टैक्स, आक्ट्राई ड्यूटी, वगैरहा राव टैक्स लगते हैं और 1980 की मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस में इन्होंने निर्णय लिया था कि इस पर जो टैक्स लगते हैं, उनमें इस टैक्स को नहीं रहना चाहिए । उन्होंने आक्ट्राई ड्यूटी के लिये मना कर दिया था ।

Ultimately, at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in the middle of 1980, a decision was taken. According to that decision, sales tax and the octroi duty on vanaspati will be abolished, and they will be callected along with the excise dues from the manufacturers.

इसी एक टैक्स के लिए कितना हैरेसमैंट होता है ? आपने जो कैस एक्ट लगाया, अगर एक छोटी काटेज इंडस्ट्री है, थोड़ी सी पावर से चल रही है तो वहां भी यह ड्यूटी लागू होगी ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि आपकी इस प्रकार के टैक्स लगाने की जो मंशा है उससे लोगों को ज्यादा हैरेसमैंट होगा और लाभ कम होगा ।

15.00 hrs.

इसलिए मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि सेस न लगाया जाए और इस पर फिर विचार किया जाए । आखिर एक इंडस्ट्री पर कितने प्रकार के टैक्स लगेंगे ? एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी सैल्ज़ टैक्स, इन्टर-स्टेट सेल्ज़ टैक्स और आक्टराय, ये सब टैक्स लगाने से क्या लाभ है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी से सरकार को कितनी आमदनी होती है और क्या वह एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी को बढ़ाकर उसमें से इस काम के लिए धनराशि ले सकते हैं या नहीं ? गांव में जो एक छोटा सा आदमी काम करता हो, उस पर भी यह सेस लगेगा । इस बिल में कहा गया हैं :

> "Power" means electrical energy or any other from of energy, which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human of animal agency."

"Mill means any premises in which or in any part of which, vegetable oil is produced or is ordinarily produced, with the aid of power."

गांवों में काटेज इंडस्ट्री चलाने वाले लोग पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं । उन पर भी एक क्विंटल पर पांच रुपये तक सेस लगेगा । इस सेस का परपज़ यह है कि इसके द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग और आयलसीड्ज़ को डेवेलप करने के लिए मदद दी जाएगी । लेकिन इसके कलेक्शन पर भी काफ़ी खर्च होगा । इसमें बताया गया है कि बोर्ड की स्थापना पर 4 करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे और कलेक्शन पर 24 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अन्दाज़ा है । वह खर्चा उसे ज़्यादा भी हो सकता है । एक चीज़ पर एक ही टैक्स लगना चाहिए । इस पर चार-चार टैक्स लगाना उचित नहीं है । इसके अलावा हमारी करपद्धति का सरलीकरण करना चाहिए । अगर इस बिल की ला डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा जांच की जाती, — — — —

कृषि मंत्री (राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह) : इसे उन्होंने ही बनाया है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपना बर्डन ला डिपार्टमेंट पर शिफ्ट कर दिया है ।

इस बोर्ड में कम से कम 38 मेम्बर होंगे । उसके बाद भी बोर्ड कम्पलीट नहीं होगा । उसके अलावा एडहाक कमेटी बनेगी, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनेगी और एसोशिएटिड मेम्बर्ज़ होंगे । इसके सारे मेम्बर गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज़ होंगे—ज़्यादातर, 75 परसेंट ।

75 परसेन्ट गवर्नमेन्ट एम्पलाईज़ हैं । सारे दफ्तरों को वे खाली कर देंगे । सेक्रेटरी साहब कहां गए ? मीटिंग में गए हुए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो स्माल फार्मर्स हैं, जो मानसून पर डेपेन्ड करते हैं और जो तिल, सोयाबीन बोते हैं उनका रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कौन होगा ? आपने गवर्नमेंट डामिनेटेड बोर्ड बना दिया है । इस बोर्ड के चेयरमैन कृषि मन्त्री जी होंगे । आर्डर क्या देंगे :

"The Board shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act" (Clause 15).

डायरेक्शन कौन देंगे ? मन्त्रीजी देंगे, जोकि उसके चेयरमैन होंगे । आपका जो क्लाज़ (15) है उसमें लिखा हुआ है :

'The Board shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act'.

जिसके आप खुद चेयरमैन हैं, जिस बोर्ड में आप प्रेज़नइड करेंगे, वह डायरेक्शन देगा । पहले आप बोर्ड में उसके चेयरमैन की हैसियत से बैठे थे और अब कृषि भवन में कृषि मंत्री की हैसियत से आप उसके डायरेक्शन को मानेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

अब आप क्लाज़/10 (1) को देखिए :

In the Proviso it is mentioned : '...the Central Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the Board to make representations against the proposed dissolution and shall consider the representations, if any, of the Board.'

बोर्ड को डिज़ाल्व करने का जो नोटिस दिया जायेगा, उसको भी आप देखिए :

10 (1) 'The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette and for reasons to be specified therein,

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

direct that the Board shall be dissolved from such date and for such period as may be specified in the notification,'

एक बड़ी अजीब बात है कि जहां आप खुद हैं, आपका सारा डिपार्टमेन्ट है, आपके सेक्रेटरी हैं, आपके डायरेक्टर हैं वहां नोटिस दी जायेगी बोर्ड को डिज़ाल्व करने की। नोटिस देंगे मन्त्री जी। किसको ? टु दि चेयरमैन।

'The Central Government, may, by notification in the Official Gazette and for reasons to be specified therein, direct that the Board shall be dissolved from such period as may be specified in the notification...'

सभापति जी, आप यहां पर बैठे हैं इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इंटरफियर कीजिए और डायरेक्शन दीजिए। आप देखिए कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को ही नोटिस दी जा रही है, बोर्ड द्वारा दी जा रही है, जिस बोर्ड के सभापति कृषि मंत्री जी हैं, और वही उसका जवाब भी देंगे। आप एक बात सोचिए कि मैं ही सवाल करूं और मैं ही जवाब दूं। यह है आपका क्लाज़ (10) 1 और अब आप क्लाज़ (7) भी देखिए :

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You do not read the Bill before it is brought to the House.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You see, there are eleven Members.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Clause 8 (3) says :

"The Board may constitute other standing committees or *ad hoc* committees for exercising any powers or performing any functions of the Board or for inquiring into or reporting and advising on any matter which the Board may refer to them.

इतने मैम्बर्स बनने के बाद उनके फंग्शन्स के बारे में आपने क्या आब्जैक्ट्स रखे हैं। इस बारे में आप बिल की क्लाज़-9 को देखिए। छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों को इस फण्ड से कितना रुपया मिलेगा और किस प्रकार से तिलहन की खेती को बढ़ाया जाएगा ? आज हिन्दुस्तान में हम आयल का इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और करते जा रहे हैं। एक समय था जब हम आयात नहीं करते थे, लेकिन आज हम आयात करते हैं। मैं चाहता यह था कि इस बिल के लाने से पहले एक छोटा सा बिल लेकर आते, जो इन सब बातों पर पहले गौर करता क्या उसका एक्सपैंडिचर होगा और उसका क्या काम होगा। इसमें बोर्ड जो निर्णय लेगा, उसका कम्पलायेंस कैसे होगा, इससे यह बात मालूम होनी चाहिए थी। इस एक्ट से यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि बोर्ड के अन्दर डिसीजन न लेने पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी। इसके बनने के बाद यह बात भी मालूम होनी चाहिए कि बोर्ड जिन बातों पर पहुंचेगा, उन बातों पर इम्पलीमेंटेशन करने की क्या मशीनरी होगी। आपका आब्जैक्ट है कि कृषि का महकमा खुला हुआ है, कृषि बजट है, उस पर पैसा लगता है। रिसर्च के काम भी होते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी के एक भी रिसर्च स्कालर को इसका सदस्य नहीं बनाया गया है। जो लोग वास्तव में आयल सीड्स की रिसर्च कर रहे हैं, वे इसके मैम्बर नहीं हैं। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इसके लिए एक बहुत ज़रूरी सवाल है। मंत्री जी बिल को पास करने का प्रश्न नहीं है, सवाल इन बातों पर पुनर्विचार करने का है। बिल को लाने के बाद बोर्ड बन गया और पावर्स प्रिस्क्राइब कर दी हैं, लेकिन यह लागू नहीं हो सकता है। ये ब्यूरोक्रेटस पार्लियामेंट के राइट को एनक्रोच कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए आप क्लाज-18 को देख लीजिए। इस बोर्ड का पीरियड कितना होगा, यह भी मालूम नहीं है। यह कितने साल काम करेगा, चार साल करेगा या तीन साल करेगा, यह भी मालूम नहीं

है। इसे बिल के पास होने के बाद गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स कानून और नियम बनायेंगे, रूल्स और रेग्युलेशन्स बनायेंगे और इनको बनाने में कम से कम छः महीने का समय लगेगा। अगर आप बोर्ड को बनाना चाहते हैं, एक्ट को बनाना चाहते हैं, तो बेसिक प्रिंसिपल्स को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

बोर्ड की मियाद कोई बता दे कि क्या होगी। एक साल की होगी या दो साल की होगी। बोर्ड के मेम्बर कितने साल के लिए बनेंगे ? इसमें लिखा है एज प्रेसक्राइब्ड एज प्रेसक्राइब्ड। सारी सेक्शन 18 में यह दिया हुआ है कि रूल्स बनेंगे, रेगुलेशंस बनेंगे।

Every thing will be done by the rules, everything even the forum will be done by the executive agency and not by the Act.

बेसिक बात यह है कि आप पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स का बोर्ड बनाना चाहते हैं या क्योरोक्रेट्स का बोर्ड बनाना चाहते हैं। आपने 40 मेम्बरों का बोर्ड बनाने के बारे में लिख दिया।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Rules will come before the Parliament.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Why don't you delegate all powers to them ?

जो बेसिक पालिसी बनाने की बात है वह अपने पास होनी चाहिए। बेसिक पोलिसी मेटर्स को पार्लियामेंट को डिसाइड करना चाहिए। इयकी पावर्स पार्लियामेंट को देनी चाहिए। छोटी बातें हैं जिनपर कि हम गाइडेंस ले सकते हैं। इस चीज का फैसला भी उन्हें ही करना है यह सारी पावर्स सेक्शन 18 में दिये गए हैं। मैं आपसे फिर अर्ज करूंगा कि पावर्स का जो एक्सेसिव डेलीगेशन आप करते हैं वह कानून के विरूद्ध बात है। ला डिपार्टमेंठ ने जांच की है। वह फिर इसकी जांच कर ले। पार्लियामेंट की पावर्स का जो एन्क्रोचमेंट है. यह नाकाबिले वर्दाश्त बात है। आज भी ब्योरोक्रेसी पार्लियामेंट पर हावी हो रही है। इस ब्योरोक्रेसी के कारण जो पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार हैं उनका इन्डायरेक्ट तरीके से हनन हो रहा है। ये रूल्स हमारे लिए बनेंगे या जो पालिसी मेटर्स हम तय करेंगे, या गाइडलाइंस देंगे उनके आधार पर रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस बनेंगे। एक हमने टवन्टी प्वाएंट प्रोग्राम बनाया है। क्या यह कागज पर ही पूरा होगा ? आप इसके लिए धनराशि छोटे-छोटे काश्तकारों को दें।

हमारे यहां एग्रीकल्चर में कितना रिसर्च चल रहा है। आप उन रिसर्च करने वाले साइंटिस्टों को इस बोर्ड में लें, आप यूनिवर्सिटी के स्कालर्स को लें। बोर्ड में सेक्रेटरी सहाब आ गये, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के सभी आ गये कोई भी इसमें बच नहीं पाया है। मंत्री जी से ले कर सेक्रेटरी, साहब, ज्वाएंट सेक्रेटरी डायरेक्टर कोई नहीं रहा है जो इसमें न आया हो। सारा महकमा खाली कर दिया है। सारा आफिस खाली हो जाएगा। इस बोर्ड के चेयरमैन कृषि मंत्री होंगे, इसमें सेक्रेटरी सेन्ट्रल गावर्नमेन्ट होंगे। आपने मैम्बर सेक्रेटरी भी अपोइन्ट कर दिया है। इसमें एबजीवयुटिव डाइरेक्टर भी होगा। आपने सारा कृषि भवन खाली कर दिया है। अगर वहां कोई बाकी रह गया है तो उसे भी रख दो। मिनिस्टर, सेक्रेटरी कमिश्नर, डाइरेक्टर जनरल सभी आ गये हैं। श्रीमान् ये सारे मेम्बर बोर्ड में होंगे और ये सारे के सारे 38 मेम्बर बोर्ड में बैठकर डिस्कशन करेंगे। ये लोग वहां क्या करेंगे और हम यहां बैठकर क्या करेंगे। आपने सारी पावर्स सेक्शन 18 में दे दी हैं कि यह रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशंन बनायेंगे। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि दो-दो,

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

तीन-तीन साल रूल्स एण्ड रेगुलेशंस नहीं बनते हैं ।

यह स्थिति है । इस पर भी ये बिल पास करते हैं और कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट का परपज़ सर्व होता है । मैं इससे एग्री नहीं हूं । इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय को इसमें बहादुरा दिखाना चाहिए और कहना चाहिए कि वाकयी में वे पुनर्विचार करके इसको पुनः ठीक से लेकर आएंगे ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, यह राष्ट्रीय तेल और बनस्पति तेल विकास विधेयक माननीय मंत्री जी इस सदन से पास करवाना चाहते हैं । जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता मान्यवर डागा सहाब ने इस संबंध में फटकार दी है, इससे सरकार को सारी बात समझ लेनी चाहिए । यहां पर फटकार केवल फटकार के लिए नहीं होती बल्कि यहां पर जो सुझाव दिये जाते हैं । उनको जनहित की दृष्टि से देखा जाना चाहिए । इसी आशय से यहां पर बात कही जाती है । मैं इस बात को अन्यथा समझने के लिए और विचार करने के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं मानता ।

जैसा कि कहा गया है कि बोर्ड का गठन किया जाएगा । यह निश्चित तौर पर बिना विचार के एक व्यक्ति द्वारा तैयार किया गया है । जो बोर्ड के लिए विधेयक लाया जा रहा है यह पूर्ण नहीं है । इस सारी बात को चलाने के लिए एक नया सुझाव है कि वनस्पति तेल उपकर विधेयक में पहले एक रुपया देना पड़ता था, लेकिन अब इसके उद्देश्यों में लिखा गया है कि वनस्पति तेलों पर उपकर अधिनियम 1966 के अधीन तेल पर एक रुपया प्रति क्विंटल अधिग्रहीत किया जाता है । विधेयक केन्द्रीय सरकार को बनस्पति तेल प्रति क्विंटल पर 5 रुपए की दन से उपकर अधिग्रहात करने के लिए सशक्त करता है ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपको पता है कि तेल के भाव बाजार में बहुत अधिक हैं । आम आदमी इसका उपयोग नहीं कर सकता है । विकासशील देशों की तुलना में हमारे यहां प्रति व्यक्ति तेल की खपत बहुत कम है । यह मजदूरों मेहनत कशों की पहुंच से बाहर होता जा रहा है । त्योहारों पर ही वे लोग इसका दर्शन कर पाते हैं । दिनभर मेहनत करने के बाद यदि व्यक्ति को ऊर्जा प्राप्त नहीं होगी तो वह कार्य कैसे कर सकता है ? जाहिर है कि इस कर का भुगतान मिल मालिक नहीं बल्कि उपभोक्ता को ही करना पड़ेगा । मेरे खयाल से इस ढांचे को ठीक किया जाना चाहिए । देश के अंदर तेल की स्थिति वैसे ही ठीक नहीं है । इस उद्देश्य से आप जो साधन जुटा रहे हैं उससे आप लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे । यदि साधनों का गठन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं किया जाएगा तो इस संबंध में हम आत्म-निर्भरता के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे । हमारे देश में तेल बीजों का उत्पादन कम है । है । हम हर साल 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन तेल का आयात करते हैं । इसके लिए काफी विदेशी मुद्रा हमें चुकानी होती है । यह सारी विदेशी मुद्रा बचाई जा सकती है । यहां बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम का गुणगान किया जाता है । इसके पहले और दूसरे सूत्र में सिचाई का रकबा बढ़ाने और तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है । आपके सामने आंकड़े हैं । आपको पता है कि आयात किए जाने वाले तेल की मात्रा में कहीं कमी नहीं आई है ।

जब हम यह कहते हैं कि सिचाई का रकबा बढ़ा रहे हैं, कि किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं खेती बाड़ी के अन्दर उनको सहायता दे रहे हैं तो तेल के बीजों का उत्पादन हमारे देश में काफी बढ़ सकता है । रबी की—फसल का जो उत्पादन है उसमें भी कोई बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि होने की आशा है ऐसी बात नहीं है । तेल का उपयोग

जिस प्रकार से किया जा रहा है और तेल का जिस प्रकार से आयात किया जा रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। तेल खाने के काम में ही नहीं—आता है बल्कि साबुन बनाने के काम में भी आता है, अन्य इंडस्ट्रीज में भी इसका उपयोग होता है। खाने का तेल मुख्यतया खरीफ के समय हम को मूंगफली, सोयाबीन, तिल, सूरजमुखी आदि फसलों से प्राप्त होता है और रबी के मौसम में अलसी और सरसों की फसलों से तेल का उत्पादन हम करते हैं। पेड़ों के जो फल बीज होते हैं उन से भी तेल निकाला जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश में साल बीज का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन होता है। सालबीज के उत्पादन में इस साल बहुत कौताही की गई है, लापरवाही बरती गई है। इससे बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में सालबीज इकट्ठा करने का जो लक्ष्य बनाया गया था वह 1 लाख 52 हजार 439 टन का बनाया गया था। उसको मध्य प्रदेश को आपरेटिव मार्किटिंग फैड्रेशन के माध्यम से इकट्ठा करने की योजना बनाई गई थी। वह इकट्ठा नहीं हुआ। काफी मात्रा में सालबीज जो हर साल इकट्ठा किया जाता है, उसका—एकत्रीकरण इस साल नहीं हुआ। आदिवासियों को हमारे यहां इससे रोजगार मिलता था जिससे उनकी रोजी रोटी चलती थी। इस कारण से उन लोगों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। उसको —संग्रहीत नहीं किया गया जिससे बहुत नुकसान हुआ। मध्य प्रदेश के बारह जिलों में इसका उत्पादन होता है। सरगुजा, रायगढ़, शहडोल, विलासपुर, बालाघाट, छिंदवाड़ा, जबलपुर, मंडला, सीधी वस्तर, रायपुर तथा राजनंद गांव। खेद है इसको एकत्र करने का काम इस वर्ष न होने के कारण लोगों को और खास तौर से मजदूरों को, आदिवासियों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। अन्य प्रान्तों में भी यही हुआ है। जो मजदूर, जो आदिवासी इसको संग्रहीत करके रोजी रोटी चलाते हैं उन लोगों का हक मारा गया, जो पैदावार होती है वह बेकार चली गई।

वनस्पति में गौमांस की मिलावट के समाचार भी सामने आए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये। इस कारण से हिन्दू समाज के लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंची है, धार्मिक विचारों के जो लोग है उन पर इसका काफी बुरा असर पड़ा है। हमारे देश में प्रत्येक को धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रत है। इस वास्ते इस प्रकार की बातों का स्पष्टीकरण सरकार को करना चाहिये। सरकार अपने को साम्प्रदायिक नहीं होने की बात कहती है। इस तरह की मिलावट जो वनस्पति पदार्थों में होती है यह ठीक नहीं है।

यह कहा गया है कि कृषिक्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाएगा और हम देश में तेलों का उत्पादन काफी मात्रा में बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन उस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए आपने जो मशीनरी जुटाई है वह किस प्रकार की है इसको आप देखें अच्छे लक्ष्य के लिए साधन भी अच्छे होने चाहिये और लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त होने चाहिये। आप हाथी को नियंत्रित करना चाहते हैं लेकिन केवल धागे से बांधकर। आपको उस पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिये। प्रशासन में जो बैठे हैं उन पर भी अंकुश होना चाहिए ताकि प्रशासन ठीक प्रकार से चल सके। तभी यह जो उद्देश्य आपने रखा है यह पूरा होगा। तभी हम तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सकते हैं, स्वावलम्बी बन सकते हैं। हम विदेशों पर तेलों के लिए निर्भर करते रहे हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। तेल में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए जो विधेयक लाया गया है, वह काफी स्पष्ट होना चाहिए था।

(श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया)

अन्य बहुत सी बातों को माननीय सदस्यों ने—आपके सामने रखा है, उनको भी साफ किया जाना चाहिए। जो विधेयक लाने का उद्देश्य है वह पूरा हो इसके लिए साधन भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में जुटाए जाने चाहिए।

एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। जिस चीज़ का हम आयात करते हैं उसी का हम निर्यात भी करते हैं। मूंगफली के दानों का हम निर्यात करते हैं। पाम आयल रेपसीड आयल विदेशों से बड़ी मात्रा में मंगाकर वनस्पति घी बनाने वालों को हम कम दामों पर देते है।

किन्तु वनस्पति घी वाले बड़ा मुनाफ़ा कमाने के बाद भी जनता को ठीक माल नहीं देते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में महादेव सहारा एण्ड कम्पनी ने सारा का सारा तेल जो केन्द्र सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ था काला बाज़ारी कर भ्रष्टाचार किया है जिसमें काफी कमीशन भी कमाया गया है। इन बातों पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहिये। जो हम चाहते हैं कि तेल बीजों के मामले में देश आत्म निर्भर हो, बीजों और फलों में तेल पैदा हो जिसका इस्तेमाल साबुन और अन्य उद्योग में भी हो सकता है, इस काम के लिए अपने साधनों का दोहन करने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करने से लोगों को खासकर गरीब लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। अतः इन बातों पर सरकार को ध्यान रखना चाहिए ताकि फसल के क्या गरीब मज़दूरों को रोजगार मिल सके।

तेल का सारा मामला सरकार की नज़र में होना चाहिये। लेकिन जिस प्रकार की पकड़ होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है। एक कदम जरूर उठाया गया है, यह आशंका भी नहीं करनी चाहिए कि सरकार विफल हो जाएगी, लेकिन जो इसमें कामियां हैं उनको मंत्री जी दूर करेंगे और तेल के मामले में आगे आने वाले सालों में देश को आत्म निर्भर बनायेंगे।

इन्हीं बातों के साथ जो विधेयक में सुधार की आवश्यकता है वह करेंगे। यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I wish that this Bill could have been discussed before being introduced in Parliament in the Consultative Committee associated with the Ministry, It should have been possible for him to carefully examine with their support the provisions that are being made here. Many provisions which have not been made should have been incorporated. In that case many of the technical objections taken by Shri Mool Chand Daga could have been avoided. The least one can say, instead of going into all these details is that the objection raised by Shri Mool Chand Daga was in regard to the tenure of the Members of this Committee. Surely that could have been fixed. That should have been described here. The Draftsmen who were expected to help the Ministry have not done their duty properly. They seem to have been very lazy. Too many things have been left for rules to be made here-inafter. They wanted to take advantage of provisions in our rules. When this kind of provision is made here, there would be Subordinate Legislation Committee. It would be their duty to look into the rules which would be hereinafter made in the light of this Bill. So much of responsibility should not be cast first on the Administration, and next on the Subordinate Legislation Committee. As much of provision as could be thought of should be made here in the Bill itself. This thing does not apply to this Bill alone but in regard to the process of preparing all the Bills. This I am saying for the benefit of the Law Ministry as well as the Minister concerned with this Bill.

Having said this, I welcome this Bill. It should have come long ago. It is not a new thing. We have had the Commodity Committee. I used to be hailed as the father of the Commodity Committee. I was not a Minister. We saw to it that the Government agreed to provide as much representation as possible for the growers and for Parliament. But now what do we find here ? Parliament is provided the scantiest possible

representation. Certainly when we provide for three people or two people, we would like to see that the Opposition is also represented. If the Lok Sabha is to be represented by only two Members and the majority Party claims those seats for themselves, where will be the representation for the Opposition ? It used to be the general practice to have three Members so that the Opposition could be accommodated. There must be the quota also of representation for the Rajya Sabha. No such thought has been given here.

Then, we come to the various States. Some States produce so much more and some States produce so much less. But all the 11 States are given equal representation-one each. That is not the reason we think. I do not know why any thought has not been given to this aspect. Take again the growers. Hither to the growers were given representation on the commodity committee for oilseeds. They were given much more representation. But now here, they re brought in as a kind of apology. So far as the agricultural workers are concerned, this is a new demand that we are making. Even according to the 20-point programme, there is no representation, here. We have been suggesting that representation should be given to the agricultural workers even on the Agricultural Prices Commission and the hon. Minister was prepared to agree to the principle underlying it. But there is no such representation at all. The whole thing has got to be rethought. But now it is too late. Therefore, we have got to pass this Bill as it is. Let us have the other question. My hon friend has raised whether we should raise this tax, excise duty and so on. This is nothing new, Sir. We have been having this excise duty and we were raising money. In those days, we were utilising those funds through the Oilseeds Committee-now through the ICAR. Now, hereafter we will be utilising this through this committee. Therefore, there is nothing new in it. The mill-owners and these people are used to the payment of cess and duty. The only thing is the quantum of the cess is much higher now and it needs to be and indeed in future, we may have to increase it also. Therefore, I do not take any objection to that. I do not take any objection also to the presence of so many officers for which there is a provision made here.

The only trouble is that there is a chairman and that the chairman happens to be the Minister. The Minister at the head of it may be giving directions and so on in the name of Government. There seems to be some scope for ambiguity and for confusion. Therefore, that should have been thought about. But then it is too late there also. But, of course, more/or less, it is a technical thing. But I am glad that so many of these officers are placed in the Board for different reasons. We have neglected the development of oilseeds and the production of oilseeds for a long time. We want to go ahead now and to put force and drive into it. In order to be able to do that we must avoid as many references as possible to various Departments and various other associated Ministries and also before we finally take a decision. It is good that they have made provision here for the representation of the concerned top-most officials in all these concerned Departments and also the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) which is concerned primarily with the agricultural research so that once they give due consideration to any proposal, that comes up before this Board and they take a decision. It would not be necessary for the Board to waste any time or lose any time. Immediately and straight-away, they can go ahead with the execution part of it especially when the Minister himself happens to be its chairman. I am saying all this subject to correction. I hope I am saying the right thing. If I am right in looking at it that way, I am glad that the new change has come to be made and so far as this Bill is concerned, I welcome it.

In regard to the functions of this Board, some questions have been raised by some of our friends. I myself would like to raise some questions. But then let us look at the positive side of it. The Board is to be provided with funds so that it could be enabled to construct as may warehouses as possible in different parts of the country. If and when supplies become adequate and these are made available by the farmers so far as seeds are concerned and by the millowners also so far as oils are concerned, there should

(Prof. N. G. Ranga)

be these warehouses which are absolutely needed.

Today, what is the defect in our warehousing Corporation ? It does not have sufficient number of warehouses. That is why all those years we have suffered so much. Sufficient funds have not been placed for the specific purpose at the disposal of the Warehousing Corporation. They are obliged to make a plan year after year. Fortunately, having learnt that experience, a provision has been made here for enabling the Board to straightway take up this very essential task of constructing warehouses. But that means crores and crores of rupees. That amount of money would not be available through the proceeds of the excise duty alone. That is why the Board is now being empowered to raise money by issuing debentures and also by raising loans from banks and in various other ways. I welcome this provision.

Having said that, the Board is not given sufficient power in regard to the incentives that are to be provided for the agriculturists. It is expected to provide them necessary incentives by advising the Agricultural Prices Commission in regard to the fixation of minimum price and also in regard to fixation of maximum price. The Board itself is given that power. It does not matter even if it has got to wait for the Agricultural Prices Commission to make a recommendation. There is some virtue in that also because the Agricultural Prices Commission is not expected to be the final authority. Thereafter, it is for the Government to take the final decision if by any chance the Agricultural Prices Commission's recommendation is not satisfactory. Generally, it is not satisfactory because they are expected to take the interest of agriculturists, consumers and in between the processors, what you call, the industrialists. Therefore, many a time, their recommendation may not be satisfactory so far as agriculturists are concerned. Therefore, thereafter an opportunity would be given to the Board to make a recommendation to the Government in an authoritative manner, apart from the recommendation made by the Agricultural Prices Commission, and finally the Government would be taking the decision. I welcome this provision also.

All the same, once the decision is taken and the minimum price is fixed—there is so much of production in various crops—supposing there is over—production, too much production, from the point of view of processors, what will happen ? Who would buy it and maintain the minimum price ? The Board should be entitled to purchase these things just as the STC is purchasing. It is supposed to purchase. But it is not so specifically, authoritatively clearly and definitely stated as such. I would like the Board to be authorised by Government to purchase it. I do not think it is possible to make any kind of amendment now But it is open to the Government, through the hon. Minister, to give an assurance to this House that they would consider it to be one of the most important functions of this Board to come to the market and to take necessary price support measures. I hope, the Government would be able to give that assurance.

Then, so much money would be required. The Central excise revenues may not be enough. I would like the Government to come forward, if not now, at any time later on, to say that every year they would be placing Rs. 5-10 or Rs. 10-20 crores at the disposal of this Board in order to strengthen its hands to discharge its duties in such a manner that the country would be helped to become self-sufficient in the production and distribution of edible oils as well as other oils.

Extraneous arguments have been raised in order to throw some doubt upon the intentions of the Government in regard to the multi-nationals and so on and also the mill-owners and the industrialists. I can assure my friends that if they carefully look into the Bill, they will find that the mill-owners are not given so much of representation. They may say that the Government itself may represent the mill-owners. I do not accept that. They may say that the officers themselves will be amenable to the influence of mill-owners and so on. I do not think that would be a legitimate objection. Where do the multi-nationals come ? They come at the final stage of processing-soap manufacturers and various other things. They come at the very late stage. But at the stage this Board has got to function in order to ensure

adequate production of oil seeds in our country, multi-nationals have no say at all So, we need not be afraid of the multinationals coming and barging in and making a mess of the things. Though this Bill could have been very much improved if the Government has initiated the practice of placing these Bills before the concerned Consultative Committees and then coming forward with their final Bills before the House, but that is a different matter and that could be done hereafter. But, as the Bill stands now, it is in the interests of the growers and is in the interests of the country and I would like to support it.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति महोदय, बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि आपने मुझे भी प्रस्तुत विधेयक पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल का अध्ययन करने के बाद इसमें कानूनी खामियां पाई हैं और यहां पर उन्होंने आपत्ति प्रकट की है । इस सदन के सबसे पुराने और वरिष्ठ बुजर्ग माननीय सदस्य प्रो० एन० जी० रंगा ने भी इस बिल के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और उनको भी ऐसा लगा है कि जिस रूप में यह बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि कानूनी राय लेने में ढ़ील बरती गई है ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You have not understood Mr. Ranga correctly.

श्री रामलाल राही . अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के साथ-साथ मैं भी मांग करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को एक संसदीय समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाना चाहिए और वहां पर इस पर गहराई के साथ विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

एक बात मैं और विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि भारतवर्ष कृषिप्रधान होते हुए भी यहां पर किसानों से सम्बद्ध कोई भी संगठन हो, उनके हित के लिए हो, उनके रोज़गार या काम के विकास के लिए हो, उसमें उनका नाम तो होता है । लेकिन उनकी कोई राय नहीं ली जाती है । मैं अंग्रेज़ी तो नहीं जानता लेकिन यहां पर एक शब्द चल गया है "इंटेलेक्चुअल" जिसके पीछे लोग भागते हैं । अगर कहीं पर मकान बनाना हो तो ईंट गारे का काम करने वाले के बजाए आई. ए. एस. आफिसर की राय ली जायेगी । यही कारण है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी कृषि के क्षेत्र में गेहूं और चावल के मामले में तो हमने पैदावार बढ़ा ली है लेकिन फिर भी बाहर से हमें आयात करना पढ़ रहा है क्योंकि हम लोगों का पेट भर नहीं पा रहे हैं । तिलहन के मामले में तो हम बिल्कुल फेल हैं । आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं कि 700-800 करोड़ रुपये का तेल हर साल बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है ।

तेल उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में जितनी भी चीज़ें हैं, उसमें मूंगफली का 70 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है । 30 फीसदी हिस्सा सरसों, राई आदि-आदि दूसरी चीज़ों का है । इस मूंगफली का उपयोग तेल के क्षेत्र में बढ़ाने के लिए, इसकी बुआई को और विकसित करने के लिए ताकि इसमें दिलचस्पी लेकर किसान इसको बोयें, इस ओर आपका ध्यान नहीं गया है । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इसकी क्वालिटी गिरती गई है । इस बारे में मैंने किसानों से पूछकर कुछ आंकड़े यहां प्रस्तुत करने के लिए इकट्ठे किए हैं । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर भारत में मेरे जनपद में मूंगफली की प्रमुख मंडी है, जो कि सबसे बड़ी मंडी है । सवा सौ छोटी-बड़ी मिलें हैं और एक वनस्पति मिल है तथा दो राइस-ब्रांड है, जिसमें धान की भूसी से तेल निकाला जाता है । वहां मार्केट में पहले 1973-74 में 35-36 हज़ार बोरी मूंगफली आती थी, यह गिरते-गिरते 1979 में काफी गिर गई । इस बारे में मैंने जब लोगों से

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पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि क्वालिटी गिर रही है। इस बारे में मेरे पास सारे जवाब रखे हुए हैं, जिसमें लिखा है कि कहीं उत्पादन नही घट रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह उत्पादन गिरकर 1981-83 में तीन हज़ार से पांच हज़ार बोरी पहुंच गया। कहां 35-36 हज़ार और कहां 3-4-5 हज़ार बोरी इसी तरह से पीली सरसों का तेल, जिसको घी से ज़्यादा बेहतर मानते हैं। सरसों भी पहले 500-600 बोरी आती थी, उसका उत्पादन भी घटकर सौ बोरी रह गया है। आप कहते हैं कि इसका उत्पादन गिरा नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां पहले एक पेड़ में सौ दाने आते थे, वहां अब दस दाने ही रह गए हैं। जब किसान को उसकी लागत का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह क्यों उसका उत्पादन करेगा। मैंने इस बारे में कई बार मंत्री जी और आपके विभाग को लिखा कि मेरे सीतापुर में मूंगफली के बारे में कोई रिसर्च सेन्टर खोला जाना चाहिए, ताकि उसकी क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी में जो गिरावट आ रही है, उसको दुरुस्त किया जा सके। लेकिन आपकी ओर से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अब आप एक बोर्ड बना रहे हैं, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप बोर्ड बनायें, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन प्रार्थना इतनी है कि आप उसी पुराने ढर्रे पर न चलें कि उसमें आई. ए. एस और आई. पी. एस. आफिसर और मंत्री जी होंगे और यह समझें कि सब काम हो गया। इस प्रकार कतई काम नहीं चलेगा।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसको बैठायें ?

सभापति महोदय : बोर्ड तो फेल हो रहे हैं।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से आप एक-तिहाई किसानों को शामिल कीजिए। उनको शामिल करने से ही आपको अच्छी राय मिलेगी। तभी आपका काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगा।

एक निवेदन में यह भी करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के साथ एक दूसरा बिल उपकर उपज उपकर अधिनियम, 1966 भी विचाराधीन है। जिसमें आपने ज़िक्र किया है कि पहले एक रुपया उपकर लिया जाता था, अब पांच रुपया आप लेंगे। श्रीमन्, इससे पहले आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि 60 पै० लिए जाते थे। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो एक रुपया लगाया था, उसकी जगह अब आप पांच रुपया लगाना चाहते हैं, वह आप लगाइये लेकिन में आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो एक रुपया अभी तक सेस का लिया है उसका आपने क्या किया है ? मैं देश की जनता की तरफ इसका आपसे हिसाब मांगना चाहता हूं। जो उत्पादनकर्त्ता है उसकी तरफ से हिसाब मांगता हूं। आपने उस समय यह कहा था कि आप तिलहन की खेती का विकास करेंगे। आपने मात्र गुजरात में कर दिया तो क्या उससे तिलहन के उत्पादन का विकास कार्य हो जाएगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर आपने इस क्षेत्र में पैसे का कहां-कहां इस्तेमाल किया है और आपने कितना पैसा वसूल किया है ? वह पैसा आपने कहां-कहां पर विकास में लगाया है ? जब आप इस पर बोलने खड़े हों तो इसका ब्यौरा दें। अगर आपने उसका सही इस्तेमाल किया है तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी। फिर तो मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि आप इस पर एक रुपया और बढ़ा दीजिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूं। इस सेस को वनिया नहीं देगा। इसको मिल-मालिक पर आप लगा रहे हैं, तेल उत्पादक पर लगा रहे हैं। आप चाहे कान इधर से पकड़िये, चाहे उधर से पकड़िये, बात एक ही

है। यह सेस तेल उत्पादक या मिल-मालिक पर नहीं लग रहा है यह सीधे उपभोक्ता पर लग रहा है। वनिये के द्वारा उपभोक्ता की ही गर्दन ऐंठी जाएगी और निश्चित रूप से इससे तेल के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे। जो तेल आज 20-22 रुपये में बिक रहा है, वह तेल 25 रुपये किलो हो जायेगा। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि अगर आप इसको बढ़ा रहे हैं तो इसका लाभ देश की जनता को मिलना चाहिए। अगर इसका लाभ देश की जनता को आप नहीं दे पा रहे हैं तो यह निरर्थक है।

तीसरी बात में आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो शाल सीड इकट्ठा किया जाता है यह भी एक तेल वनाने के काम में आने लगा है। बड़े-बड़े लोग जंगलों में छोटे-छोटे गरीब लोगों से यह शाल सीड इकट्ठा करवाने का काम लेते हैं। उनसे यह इकट्ठा करवाने के लिए उन्हें दो आने देते हैं और फिर वे मिलों को सप्लाई करते हैं। मिलों से वे बहुत पैसा लेते हैं। आप इस पर भी विचार करें कि जिस गांव में इसके जंगल हैं, जहां यह मिलता है वहां पर इस शाल के बीज को इकट्ठा करने का काम आप वहां पंचायतों के सुपुर्द करें जिससे कि वहां के लोगों को इसकी अच्छी कीमत मिल सके।

एक मैं आपसे और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। राइस ब्रांड पर भी आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। चावल की भूसी से जो तेल निकाला जाता है उसका भी इस देश में बहुत बड़ा स्कोप है। आपके देश में काफी धान होता है जिससे कि काफी भूसी मिलती है। उस भूसी से तेल निकालने का काम बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस तेल का इस्तेमाल लोगों के लिए हो सके, इसलिए इसको शुद्ध करने की टेक्नोलोजी को विकसित करने पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

सूरजमुखी में किसान लोग अब दिलचस्पी लेने लगे हैं। इससे वे तेल बनाने लगे हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कई चीजें हैं जिनसे तेल निकल सकता है।

16.00 hrs.

आपका कृषि सर्कल बिल्कुल फेलुअर जैसा लगता है। गांवों में किसानों को सही जानकारी नहीं कराता है। किसानों को बीज उपलब्ध कराने में आप असमर्थ हैं। पिछली बार मैंने—बीज की मांग की तो 140 क्विंटल बीज भेजा गया। 10 हजार हैक्टर क्षेत्र के लिए सिर्फ 140 क्विंटल बीज भेजा गया। मैंने क्षेत्र के लोगों से पूछा तो उन्होंने बताया कि कम से कम 400 क्विंटल बीज तो निश्चित रूप से दिया जाना चाहिए था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सीतापुर उत्तर भारत की सबसे बड़ी मण्डी है। मैं वहां पर आपको आने की दावत देता हूं। आप देखिए कि सीतापुर, हरदोई, शाहजहां पुर, लखीमपुर कई सीमावर्ती जिले हैं, जहां मूंगफली के उत्पादन में गिरावट आने के कारण भुखमरी फैली हुई है। पिछले साल मैंने अपने एक मित्र से पूछा तो उसने बताया कि मैंने 27 एकड़ मूंगफली बोई थी और 35 मन मूंगफली पैदा हुई है। यह स्थिति है। विभाग द्वारा कुल जमा-भाग करके आंकड़े बता दिए जाते हैं और कह दिया जाता है कि स्थिति ठीक है। लेकिन यह आंकड़ों का सिस्टम गलत है। इस तरह से आप तेल का उत्पाद नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे। गेहूं में आप आत्मनिर्भर हो गए थे, फिर भिखारी हो गए हैं। तेल में भी भिखारी हैं।

मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि यह जो पैसा आप किसानों से लेने जा रहे हैं, इस पैसे को किसानों पर ही खर्च कीजिए। एक जगह दिल्ली में दफ्तर बनाकर दिल्ली की गलियों को मत चमकाइए। गांवों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। तेल उत्पादक

(श्री रामलाल राही)

क्षेत्रों में आफिस खोलिए और रिसर्च सेंटर खोलिए। मैं तो यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक केन्द्रीय आयल सीड रिसर्च संस्थान बनाइए। वैसे रिसर्च सेंटर हैं, हैदराबाद में अनुसंधान परिषद है, लेकिन कोलाडिर्नशन नहीं है। इसकी भी जांच कराइए कि इतने दिनों तक इन्होंने क्या किया। जिन चीजों में हम आत्म-निर्भर थे उनमें भी भिखारी बन गये हैं। कैसा अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं। क्यों उत्पादन में गिरावट हो रही है, ओर क्यों हम आत्म निर्भर नहीं हो रहे हैं। इस सारी चीज की जांच होनी चाहिए और इस बिल को प्रवर समिति को भेजिए, क्योंकि कितने ही संस्थान फेलुअर हो चुके हैं। सरकारी अधिकारी जो कि खेत की मेढ़ पर नहीं चलता उससे आप खेती की जानकारी चाहते हैं। उससे आप उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। उससे यह नहीं होगा। यह काम वही कर सकता है जो मिट्टी में सना हो। जिस दिन इस ओर आपका ध्यान गया, उसी दिन आपको रास्ता मिल जाएगा। उसी दिन आपको इस देश को आत्म निर्भर बनाने में सफलता मिल जाएगा।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्ट्सगंज) : ये जो राष्ट्रीय तिलहन और वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड —और वनस्पति तेल—उपकर विधेयक रखे गए हैं इन पर जो माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण हुंए हैं उनको मैं ने बड़े ध्यान से सुना हूं। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और जहां तक इन दोनों विधेयकों की मंशा का प्रश्न है दोनों ओर के माननीय सदस्य इसका समर्थन किया है लेकिन हमारे विरोध पक्ष के साथी जब बोलते हैं तो सारी खेती की जो समस्या है, बिना सोचे समझे उसकी आलोचना करने लग जाते हैं। राम लाल जी अभी बोल रहे थे। शायद उनको याद नहीं है और सदन को याद होगा कि इस साल सारे देश में सूखा, बढ़ा, ओला, , तूफान इतना आया कि दो तिहाई देश उससे प्रभावित हुआ है, लगभग 81 करोड़ इंसान उससे प्रभावित हुए। हमारा कृषि मंत्रालय धन्यवाद का पात्र है कि इस मुसीबत की घड़ी में भी उसने देश में रिकार्ड उत्पादन कर दिखाया है भी और देश की जिस कठिनाई और मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ा सकता था, आवश्यक खाद्यान्नों की कमी हो सकती थी उससे उसको बचा लिया है। इन भयंकर प्राकृतिक और अप्रत्याशित आपदाओं के बावजूद भी देश में खाद्यान्नों की उससे कमी नहीं होने दी है। जहां एक ओर उसने सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान दिया है वहीं दूसरी ओर चाहे अच्छे बीज हो, चाहे खाद हो, समय पर उनको किसानों की मुहैया दिया है और साथ ही साथ उत्साहवर्धक कीमत भी किसान को दी गई है। आप यह भी देखें कि कृषि राज्यों का विषय है। फिर भी पूरे देश में इस तरह से मानटरिंग का काम किया है कि जब कभी भी किसी राज्य सरकार ने सहायता मांगी वह उसको दी।

पिछले वर्ष इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का मुकावला करने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्यों को सात सौ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई है। मुझे एक ही शिकायत है। तकनीकी आधार पर किसी राज्य को सहायता की राशि से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। समय से कोई राज्य सरकार सहायता नहीं मांगती है तो उसको उस सहायता से वंचित नहीं कर दिया जाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में पिछले साल यही हुआ। चाहे सूखा हो, बाढ़ हो उत्तर प्रदेश उससे बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हुआ था। लेकिन हमें इस राशि में से एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला। सूखा, बाढ़, तूफान आदि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से हुए नुकसान का जायजा लेने के लिए आप केन्द्रीय टीम भेजते हैं जो अपना एसेसमेंट करती है। मैं

चाहता हूं कि आप इसकी परवाह न करें कि समय से राज्य सरकार ने पैसे की मांग नहीं की। समान दृष्टि से सभी राज्यों को आपको सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए। यह आवश्यक बात है।

16.07 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*)

प्रधान मंत्री जी के नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का दूसरा आइटम तिलहन और दलहन है। इसको देखते हुए जो बिल लाया गया है वह बहुत ही सामयिक है। समय की आवश्यकता के अनुसार यह लाया गया है। देश में तिलहनों की कमी है और करीब छः से सात सौ करोड़ रुपया हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज का आयात पर खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसको बचाने की आवश्यकता है। इससे हमारा वैलेंस आफ पेमेंट भी विगड़ जाता है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इसमें जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं और जैसा कारणों और उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है, उनको सही ढंग से अगर कार्यान्वित किया गया तो निश्चित रूप से देश तिलहन के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में सफल होगा और कठिनाइयों से पार पाएगा। निश्चय ही देश के करोड़ों किसानों को इससे फायदा होगा, देश को फायदा होगा।

आज दस प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में ही तिलहनों की खेती होती है। इसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा जटिया जी ने कहा तथा दूसरे साथियों ने भी कहा नए क्षेत्रों में ट्राइवल ये एरियाज में हमें तेलों के उत्पादन पर जोर देना होगा। मौहा, साल जो खासकर जंगली क्षेत्रों में होते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा कई अन्य राज्यों में जंगली क्षेत्रों में होते हैं, ट्राइवल और हरिजन क्षेत्रों में होते हैं, वहां भी तेल के जो साधन हैं, उनका दोहन करना होगा। अगर बोर्ड उस और ध्यान देगा तो उसकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों पर भी हम को ध्यान देना होगा। बिल में इसके लिए प्रावधान भी किया गया है। हमारे कुछ मित्रों को गलतफहमी हो गई है। उन्होंने कहा कि पांच रुपया उपकर लगा दिया गया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि बिल में अधिकतम पांच रुपये तक लगाने की बात ही कही गई है।

तो मैं चाहूंगा जब देश में तेल की समस्या जटिल है, आप 5 रु० तक अधिकतम का अधिकार ले लें, लेकिन कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए जितना कम हो सके वह लगायें और इस बोर्ड को और आवश्यकता पड़े तो सरकार से धनराशि देकर इस बोर्ड को आप सशक्त करें ताकि तेल उत्पादन में यह बोर्ड सहयोग कर सकें।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि तेल उत्पादन में सरकार ने सहायता नहीं की। पिछले तीन सालों का बजट देखें तो पायेंगे कि बावजूद प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के आयल सीड्स का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और इस साल भी महत्वकांक्षापूर्ण बजट में प्रावधान किया है।

कहा गया कि हमारे देश में 6 किलो प्रति व्यक्ति तेल का उपयोग है जब कि दूसरे देशों में अधिक है। तो सरकार ने इस तथ्य को छिपाया नहीं। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोगों ने कहा सारे तथ्यों को छिपाया गया। ऐसा नहीं है। स्वयं इस बिल में लिखा है कि हमारे देश में तेल की खपत प्रति व्यक्ति कम है, और डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज़ के स्तर तक लाने के लिए हमें प्रयास करना पड़ेगा जिसमें यह बिल सहायक होगा।

माननीय रंगा साहब ने जो कहा और जो बोर्ड में परिवर्तन करने की बात की है, उसमें

(श्री राम प्यारे पनिका)

कोई उसूल की बात नहीं है, यह तो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर्स से भी हो सकता है। और यह कहना कि नौकरशाही को अधिक अधिकार मिल जाए ऐसा नहीं है। जो निर्देशा होंगे वह इस विषय में जानकार होंगे, ऐसी हमारी आशा है। अत: विचार करते समय सारे बिल की मंशा को देखकर बोलना चाहिए। सभी लोगों ने इसका स्वागत किया है, पुन: मैं भी इन दोनों विधेयकों का स्वागत करता हूं और सदन से अपील करता हूं कि इसको सर्वसम्मत से पास कर दिया जाए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, साधारणतया मैं इस बिल का समर्थन और स्वागत करूंगा। अभी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे लोगों ने इल्जाम लगाया कि तथ्यों को छिपाया गया। मंत्री जी ने तथ्य छिपाये हों या नहीं, लेकिन सत्ता पक्ष के माननीय पनिका जी और विपक्ष के माननीय रामलाल राही ने यह तथ्य छिपा लिया कि आखिर उनके बाल इतने घने और काले क्यों हैं ? उनको यह भी बताना चाहिए।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : हम उन जंगलों में रहते हैं जहां जो आपको हवा लगती है वह हमें नहीं लगती है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : इसके पहले माननीय डागा जी और प्रो० रंगा ने इस बिल में कुछ त्रुटियों की ओर इशारा किया था। विधेयक त्रुटि रहित होना चाहिये, और मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस प्रश्न को प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाकर के सदन में जो उचित सुझाव आये हों उसका इसमें समावेश करें।

आंकड़ों के सम्बन्ध में बात करते हुए माननीय गिरधारी लाल व्यास ने कहा कि विश्व की तुलना में, विकसित देशों को छोड़ दिया जाए, जहां 26 किलो प्रति व्यक्ति तेल की खपत है...

विश्व की औसत खपत 11 किलो है। उसकी तुलना में भारत में प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत 6 किलो है। स्वाभाविक है कि इसका परिणाम कुपोषण है। इसके भयावह परिणाम का अन्दाज़ा इसी से लग सकता है।

इण्डियन न्यूट्रीशन इन्स्टीट्यूट के डा० सी० गोपालन ने अपना एक अनुमान प्रकाशित किया है जिसमें कहा है कि 1983-84 में भारतवर्ष में 2 करोड़ 30 लाख बच्चे पैदा होंगे जिसमें 40 लाख बच्चे तो अकाल-मृत्यु के ग्रास बनेंगे, 1 करोड़ 60 लाख बच्चे मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से अविकसित होंगे और 30 लाख बच्चे सभी मायनों में स्वस्थ होंगे। जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसका परिणाम हमारी अगली पीढ़ी को भुगतना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में भी हमें औसत खपत बढ़ानी ही चाहिए और उसके लिये आत्म-निर्भर होना चाहिये।

आपने स्वयं बताया कि सारे भारत में 18 मिलियन हैक्टर में तिलहन की खेती होती है और यह कुल कृषि भूमि का 10 प्रतिशत है और 8 प्रतिशत सिंचित है। आप बतायें कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम कुछ भी कर लें, आत्मनिर्भर कैसे हो सकते हैं और हमारा उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा ?

आपने प्लान में 13 मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य रखा है। आप सोचिये यह उत्पादन कैसे होगा ? 6 किलो प्रति व्यक्ति खपत को पूरा करने के लिये 600, 700 करोड़ रुपये के तेल का आयात आपको करना पड़ता है तो 13 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन लक्ष्य कैसे पूरा होगा ?

खाद्यान्न के मामले में हरित क्रांति हुई, सघन अनुसंधान हुए और यह सोचा गया कि हम कठोर परिश्रम से खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो गये, लेकिन आपने तिलहन के लिये कितना प्रावधान किया है ? आपने 65 करोड़ का जो प्रावधान इसके लिये किया है, क्या आप इसमें आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेंगे, आपका उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा ? मेरे ख्याल से यह 65 करोड़ बहुत ना काफी है ।

मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये आपको अपने अनुसंधान पर अधिक जोर डालना होगा, जिसका प्रावधान आपने किया ही है । इसके साथ ही साथ कृषकों को प्रोत्साहित करना होगा और आधारभूत ढांचा तैयार करना होगा ।

गुजरात का एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं । वहां खेरा और मेहसाना दो जगहें हैं । खेरा में पिछले 2 साल से तिलहन की खेती, मूंगफली की खेती होने लगी है और उससे वहां के किसान लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं । इसीलिये उनकी इसकी खेती में अभिरुचि जागृत हो गई है । परन्तु ऐसी ही आवोहवा मेहसाना में होने के बावजूद भी सिंचाई के अभाव में वहां यह नहीं हो पा रहा है । जब तक आप सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, तब तक इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति असम्भव ही समझिये ।

कृषकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये जैसे कि खेरा जिले में प्राइमरी को-आपरेटिव बना दी हैं और उन्हीं के माध्यम में उन्नत बीज, खाद और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध करते हैं, कीटाणु नाशक दवाओं का प्रबन्ध करते हैं । साथ ही साथ ये मूंगफली भी खरीद लेते हैं । जिस तरह से उन्होंने डेरी डेवलपमेंट के लिए काम किया है, उसी तरह को-आपरेटिव के माध्यम से मूंगफली खरीदकर, उसका तेल निकालकर उपयुक्त मंडी खोजकर बेच भी देते हैं और तेल के बेचने से जो लाभ होता है, उसका हिस्सा किसानों को बांट देते हैं । इस तरह वह किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं और इसीलिए किसानों ने तिलहनों की खेती बहुत बढ़ाई है ।

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में गन्ने की खेती बढ़ गई हैं-इतनी बढ़ गई है कि मिलों की पिराई की क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन होने लगा है । नतीज़ा यह है कि मिलें तरह-तरह के बहाने बनाकर पिराई को टालती रहती हैं, और तब तक टाल देती हैं, जब तक गन्ना सूख जाता है । इस साल किसानों का गन्ना सूख गया है । यदि सरकार प्रयत्न करे, तो जिस तरह किसानों ने गन्ने की खेती की ओर ध्यान दिया है, उसका और विस्तार न करके अगर उसी तरह वे तिलहनों की ओर ध्यान दें, तो समुचित लाभ हो सकता है ।

आज-कल सिन्थेटिक फ़ाइवर के प्रचलन से कपास से निर्यात कपड़ा करीब-करीब आउट-आफ़-डेट हो गया है, या उसका उपयोग कम होने लगा है । मुझे पता है कि कपास के उत्पादकों को भरपूर लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । क्या हर्ज है कि सरकार उनको कपास-उत्पादन के बदले तिलहन-उत्पादन के लिए प्रेरित करे ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Exactly, this is the purpose.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Thank You.

श्री चित्त बसु (बारसाट) : क्या कपास का प्रोडक्शन नहीं होना चाहिए ?

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : कपास का उत्पादन हो, लेकिन उसके क्षेत्र को सीमित किया

(प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता)

जाए । कपास उत्पादकों के पास जो कपास पड़ी हुई है, नैशनल टैक्स्टाइल कार्पोरेशन को उसे खरीदने में काफी घाटा होने की सम्भावना है । इस स्थिति में वहां तिलहन का उत्पादन होना चाहिए ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Would you like more sugar or more oil, Mr. Chitta Basu ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : More oil, naturally.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you ask Mr. Panika, he will ask for more oil.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : मलयेशिया की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पामोलीन पर आधारित है । पिछले 17 वर्षों में उन्होंने अपना उत्पादन 20 गुना कर लिया है । हमारे यहां वैसी आवो-हवा केरल और अंडमान-निकोबार में है । हम भी परिश्रम करके अपने यहां पामोलीन का उत्पादन कई गुना बढ़ा सकते हैं ।

मैं एक बात की शिकायत करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की कृपा-दृष्टि का लाभ उपभोक्ताओं के बजाए मुनाफ़ाखोरों को अधिक होता जा रहा है । अभी कुछ देर पहले जमाए हुए वनस्पति आयल के बारे में चर्चा हुई है । कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि जमाया हुआ वनस्पति आयल शोधित तेल से सस्ता पड़ जाता है, क्योंकि सरकार इन कारखानों की 60 से 80 प्रतिशत आवश्यकता आयात किए हुए रेपसीड आयल को सस्ते दाम पर देकर पूरा कर देती है । नतीजा होता है कि वनस्पति घी की लागत कम होती है, लेकिन लोगों को वनस्पति घी हमेशा सस्ता नहीं मिलता है । उन्होंने वालन्टेरी प्राइस कंट्रोल किया हुआ है, लेकिन वह बाज़ार में हमेशा ठीक कीमत पर उपलब्ध नहीं होता है । उसकी कीमन शोधित तेल की कीमत से भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है । सरकार को इस प्रवृत्ति पर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए ।

सरकार को ये कारखाने लगाने के लिए उदारतापूर्वक लाइसेंस देने चाहिए । इससे बाज़ार में प्रतियोगिता बढ़ेगी और लोगों को वनस्पति घी उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हो सकेगा । परन्तु मैं यहां पर अभी हाल के एक समाचार के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं । मैं अभी रांची से आया हूं, वहां पर एक बड़ा स्कैंडल प्रकाश में आया है और वह यह कि साबुन बनाने के नाम पर बाहर से जानवरों की चर्बी मंगवाकर वनस्पति घी में वह चर्बी मिलाकर बेची जाती है । आप सोच सकते हैं इससे धर्मभीरू जनता की भावनाओं को कितना आघात पहुंचा होगा । मेरे पास यह फोटोग्राफ हैं, मंदिरों पर यह पोस्टर चिपक रहे हैं कि कृपया वनस्पति तेलों से निर्मित प्रसाद का उपयोग न करें । ऐसी अविश्वास की भावना वहां पर पैदा हो गई है ।

मेरा मन्त्री जी को सुझाव है कि रेपसीड आयल पर आप ज्यादा मुनाफा न लेकर उप-भोक्ताओं को सीधे उपलब्ध करादे तो उनको अधिक लाभ मिल सकेगा । इसके साथ-साथ बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में लिन-सीड आयल खाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है अतः इसको भी यदि आप एडिबल आयल की श्रेणी में ही रखें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है ।

यहां पर साल बीज की भी चर्चा हुई है । मैं भी इस राय से अपनी सहमति प्रकट करता हूं कि साल बीज के संकलन के लिए आदि-वासियों तथा वनवासियों के बीच कोआपरेटिव्ज़ का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए और सरकारी संस्था उनके माध्यम से ही बीज़ खरीदे क्योंकि ठेकेदारों से बीज खरीदने से वे बहुत कम पैसे

पर आदिवासियों एवं वनवासियों से बीज खरीदते हैं तथा भारी मुनाफे पर सरकारी संस्था को बेचते हैं। आज इस प्रकार से आदिवासियों एवं वनवासियों का जो शोषण हो रहा है उसको बन्द करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। एक बात और भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। आज हम बाहर के देशों से खाद्य तेलों का आयात कर रहे है और साल बीज से खाद्य तेल बन सकता हैं फिर एक मिलियन टन साल बीज का निर्यात क्यों किया जाता है ? देश में ही खाद्य तेल बनाने में उसका उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

यहां पर राइस ब्रैन तेल की चर्चा भी की गई है। लेकिन जब तक आप राइस मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं करेंगे तब तक राइस ब्रैन तेल का उत्पादन आप बढ़ा नहीं सकेंगे। राइस ब्रैन तेल निकालने के लिए आवश्यक है कि 48 घंटे के अन्दर तेल निकालने का प्रोसस शुरू हो जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए राइस मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसकी ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

खादी विलेज एंड स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज कमीशन ने 1959 में जंगल से तेल उत्पादन के काम को छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के रूप में स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत स्कीम पेश की थी। उसकी ओर यदि आपका ध्यान जाए तो छोटे-छोटे रोज़गारों में वृद्धि हो सकेगी और लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं बोर्ड के गठन के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। क्या आपने यह समझ लिया है कि बिहार में तेल पैदा ही नहीं होता है ? या यहां पर तेल का उत्पादन होना ही नहीं चाहिए ? बोर्ड में आपने बिहार का प्रतिनिधित्व रखा ही नहीं है। कई बड़े-बड़े राज्यों को बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है। इन राज्यों को भी बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ खादी बोर्ड ने जो स्कीम प्रस्तुत की थी उससे पता चलता है कि छोटे रोज़गारों में उनकी अभिरुचि है और इस सम्बन्ध में वे काफी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं।

तेल से सम्बन्धित छोटे रोज़गारों में वृद्धि करने के लिए खादी बोर्ड का एक प्रतिनिधि भी आपको बोर्ड में शामिल करना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ और इस अनुरोध के साथ जितने सुझाव आए हैं, उनको आप इस विधेयक में सम्मिलित करेंगे, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill provides for a cess for the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board which is concerned with the production of vegetable oils. In this context I am rising to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and of this House a point which has been mentioned by some earlier speakers and that is, the recent reports of extensive adulteration of vanaspati with beef tallow. This is a criminal and intolerable act. It is something which simply cannot be allowed. It has caused deep outrage to the sentiments of crores of Hindus in the country throughout the length and breadth of the nation and it cannot be tolerated. I am sure all other communities also in India will join me in condemning how low can people stoop if they, in the name of Sudh vanaspati are, selling beef tallow.

घोर कलयुग आ गया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति आदमी कभी सोच भी नहीं सकता था, कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता था कि शुद्ध वनस्पति के नाम पर बीफ-टैला लोगों को दिया जाएगा।

(Dr. Karan Singh)

And, Sir, the amount of outrage that this has caused is really widespread. I piloted the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act through Parliament in 1975 when I was Health Minister and severe sanctions and punishments have been provided in it. May I request that the hon. Minister before he deals with the other clauses of this Bill may please let the House know and let the country know what action he is going to take against this sort of criminal offences.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : इस आरोप में पूरा सदन साथ में है और सरकार को निश्चित रूप से इस बारे में उत्तर देना चाहिए ।

DR. KARAN SINGH : May I say that some arrests have been made in Bhatinda and when I sought to raise it here two days ago, the hon. Speaker was also pleased to remark that some people had been arrested in Bhatinda. But now, looking into this problem, I find that evidently the ramifications are much wider. Here I quote a Bombay report of 30th June 1983, which says :

> "A handful of influential trading houses are indulging in unauthorised tallow imports which have so far cost the country Rs. 30 crore in foreign exchange.
>
> Tallow imports have been canalised through the STC since June 5, 1981. But taking shelter under an order of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), the private trade has managed to import over one lakh tonnes in the last 10-12 months alone".

In view of this, may I urge that the CBI be asked immediately to launch an inquiry into this matter because it is something which cuts across State boundaries ? The Government of India with its enforcement mechanisms should come into action. The State Governments should immediately be contacted so that this scandal should be unearthed and most severe punishment dealt out to the miscreants. If the people are going to stop using vanaspati, I myself know, a dozen people in the last two or three days who said :

अब इस वनस्पति को हम हाथ नहीं लगायेंगे ।

Something which is supposed to be vegetarian product containing animal fat and beef tallow and all these things. This is a very serious matter and I am sure the hon. Minister feels as strongly as the House does.

Finally, may I say that apart from governmental action, this is a case where social organisations should organise a social boycott of those elements who make crores of rupees by adulterating our foodstuffs and by bringing the sentiments of the people down to this extent. We should have a social boycott of these elements, their names should be published and it should be made quite clear that this sort of nonsense will not be tolerated either by the Government or by the people. Thank you.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति जी, इस समय जो बिल सदन के सामने है, इसमें आपने एक बोर्ड बनाने का प्रावधान किया है । दूसरे आपने तेल और तिलहन के उत्पादन की बढ़ौतरी के लिए और इसकी बढ़ौतरी के लिए धन और साधन जुटाने हेतु वनस्पति तेल के ऊपर जहां आप पहले एक रुपया क्विंटल सेस वसूल कर रहे थे वहां इस बिल के जरिये से आप एक रुपये क्विंटल की जगह पांच रुपये क्विंटल सेस लेने का अख्तियार ले रहे हैं ।

जहां तक सेस बढ़ाने का सवाल है, उसके बारे में मैं बाद में कहूंगा । लेकिन जहां तक इस बोर्ड को बनाने का सवाल है उसके बारे में मैं आपसे समझना चाहता हूं कि जितने लोग भी इस बोर्ड में रखे गये हैं, वे करीब-करीब आपके मंत्रालय के डायरेक्टोरेट के हैं । आप मंत्री होने

के नाते इसके चेअरमेन हैं, एक्स ओफिशियो चेअरमेन बन रहे हैं। यह चीज़ मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। आप अपने भाषण में यह चीज़ मुझे समझा सकें तो कृपा होगी।

आप यह बोर्ड बना रहे हैं और यह बोर्ड बना कर आप उससे एडवाइस लेना चाहते हैं। अब तक आपके नीचे डायरेक्टोरेट काम करता रहा है। जिस एडवाइस को आप लेना चाहते हैं उसको लेने में अब तक आपको क्या कष्ट रहा और अब इस बोर्ड के बन जाने पर आपको कितनी आसानी हो जाएगी, यह बात भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। इसको भी आप मुझे समझाने का प्रयत्न करें।

सेक्शन दूसरी में लिखा है कि इस बोर्ड के फंक्शन क्या होंगे। ये सारे फंक्शंस आपके डायरेक्टोरेट में मौजूद थे। अब इस बोर्ड के बनने से जनता को क्या लाभ होगा? आपकी गवर्नमेंट का इस बारे में फंक्शन क्या होगा, बोर्ड क्या फंक्शन करेगा? इस बोर्ड को बना कर आप कुछ दफ्तर बढ़ायेंगे, कुछ लोगों को इस बोर्ड से जोड़ेंगे। फंक्शंस आपके हाथ में नहीं हैं, वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास हैं। उनके एक-एक प्रतिनिधि को आपने बुलाया है। जो आयल सीड्स के ज्ञाता हैं उनको भी आपने बुलाया है। उनको वैसे भी आप बुला सकते थे। यह बोर्ड बनाने से आप क्या नई चीज़ करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि आयल सीड्स की उपज बढ़ जायेगी। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक व्हाइट एलीफेंट ही होगा।

आपने एक आयल सीड्स डबलपमेंट काउन्सिल बनाई है जिसकी एकाध मीटिंग भी हुई है। उसमें मैं भी गया था। वहां कुछ बातें हुईं। एक एडवायजरी बोडी के रूप में आपने उसका भी निर्माण किया है और अब यह बोर्ड बनाने का आप बिल लाये हैं। यह सारी स्ट्रेटेजी मैं आपसे समझना चाहता हूं, मेरे विचार में सदन भी इसको समझना चाहेगा। आप यह जो दूसरी चीज़ खड़ी कर रहे हैं, इसके माध्यम से आप क्या चीज़ करना चाहते हैं जो कि अब आप नहीं कर सकते थे? क्या यह बोर्ड उसको कर सकेगा जिसको कि आपका मंत्रालय या आपका डायरेक्टोरेट नहीं कर सका है? क्या यह एक फालतू बखेड़ा नहीं है? इसके वाइस चेअरमेन आपके सेक्रेटरी होंगे। फिर आप स्टेंडिंग कमेटियां बनायेंगे। फिर वे आपका मकसद कितना पूरा कर सकेंगी, ये सारे प्रश्न हैं। जब आप डाइरेक्टली किसी काम को नहीं करवा सकते हैं तो फिर बोर्ड कैसे करवा पायेगा, यह सब मुझे समझाने की कृपा करें।

आपने इस बिल के द्वारा पांच रुपया सेस लगाने की बात कही है। वह आपका बनिया तो दे नहीं पायेगा। अब तक आप एक रुपया लेते रहे हैं उससे आपके कंसोलिडेटिड फंड में कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है और उसमें से कितना रुपया आयल सीड्स के विकास पर खर्च हुआ है? अब तक आप आयल सीड्स के लिए बजट में कम प्रोविजन करते रहे हैं जिससे कि आयल सीड्स की पैदावार घटी है और उसके दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। दुनिया के देशों में हमारा देश आयल सीड्स में लोएस्ट कंज्युमर है। उस चिकनाहट को कंज्यूम करने के लिए हमें 800 करोड़ रुपए का तेल हर साल बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। बोर्ड बनाकर इस समस्या को हम कैसे हल करना चाहते हैं। पहले तो हम आपको सीधे बात कह सकते थे, लेकिन अब यह बोर्ड और बीच में आ

(श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा)

जाएगा। इससे क्या फायदा होगा। बोर्ड क्या करेगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। जो अधिकार बोर्ड के जरिए आप लेने जा रहे हैं वे अधिकार तो पहले से आपके पास मौजूद हैं। फिर इस बोर्ड से क्या फायदा होने वाला है। आज तक जो धन आया उसका क्या उपयोग किया गया और अब जो कंसालिडेटेड फण्ड आएगा उससे तेल और तिलहन को बढ़ाने में कैसे उपयोग किया जाएगा। ये सारी बातें मैं स्पष्ट रूप से समझना चाहता हूं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस बारे में दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि इस बिल को जनमत जानने के लिए 15 नवम्बर तक प्रसारित कर दिया जाए। इस बिल को बनाने में कोई नई चीज आने वाली नहीं है। पहले भी देश में बहुत सारे बोर्ड बने हुए हैं और उनका नतीजा हम लोगों ने देखा है। किसी से कोई लाभ नहीं है। यह भी लगता है कि एक बहुत बड़ा किंगडम बनने वाला है कुछ अधिकारियों का। इसमें 38 लोगों में से जनता की ओर से केवल 7-8 लोग ही रहेंगे। बाकी सब सरकारी अधिकारी हैं।

आज तक तेल का जो आयात हुआ है वह प्रतिवर्ष 7-8 सौ करोड़ का हुआ है। इसके पीछे कितने ही घोटाले हुए हैं। इसके विषय में कई बार समाचार पत्रों में आया है। इससे लगता है कि यह अधिकारियों का एक षडयंत्रपूर्ण बिल है जिसके द्वारा मुनाफा करने की बड़ी योजना है। आयात के घोटालों में बड़े व्यापारियों और नौकरशाओं को बहुत लाभ होता है। गरीब जनता पर इसकी मार पड़ती है। गरीब जनता की जेबें काटती हैं।

मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इससे विकास होगा। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा तिलहन विकास का रखा गया है। 4 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद इसमें कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है जबकि इसमें सारी सरकार की मशीनरी लगी हुई थी। कितने ही बोर्ड बने हैं और कितनी मीटिंग्स होती हैं। सब लोग इसमें बिजी रहते हैं और कागजों पर कार्यक्रम लेते रहते हैं। जमीन पर कुछ नहीं होता है। तेल उत्पादन लगातार घटता जा रहा है। देश की मांग के अनुसार 130 लाख टन उत्पादन होना चाहिए जबकि 1969 में केवल 84 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ 1980 में यह कुछ बढ़ा और 1981 में 97 लाख टन हो गया। सारी फसल वर्षा और भगवान भरोसे है। इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। सारा काम कागजों पर हो रहा है। आंकड़े बता दिए जायेंगे कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 14 करोड़ का प्रावधान था जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 65 करोड़ का हो गया है। लेकिन उत्पादन बढ़ाने को जो टारगेट रखा गया है, उसमें हम कहां तक पहुंच सके हैं। 1982 फरवरी में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमारा मूंगफली का उत्पादन 112 लाख टन हो जाएगा। यह भी बताया था कि सोयाबीन के क्षेत्र में भी हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में साढ़े चार सौ हैक्टर में हम 18 लाख हैक्टर तक पहुंच गये हैं लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में हम कहां तक बढ़ रहे हैं यह मंत्री जी बताएंगे तभी बोर्ड के द्वारा कुछ आशा की जा सकती है। चार वर्ष इन राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा हमने देखा कि कोई नतीजा नहीं निकल पाया। आज भी हम हर साल सात आठ अरब रुपया तेलों के इम्पोर्ट पर खर्च करते हैं। किस तरह से पहले भ्रष्टाचार की खबरें समाचार पत्रों में आती

रही हैं और आप देखते रहे हैं वैसे ही अब भी मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मिल जुल कर बहुत भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार होने वाला है बोर्ड के द्वारा। मैं कुछ उदाहरण—देना चाहता हूं। 17 मई, 1981 को एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था जिस में शिल्पी आयल मिल का नाम आया था जो कलकत्ता की बहुत फेमस कम्पनी थी। उससे आयात निर्यात नियंत्रक के कानूनी सलाहकार **एक हजार प्रति टन के हिसाब से जमा करते रहे थे इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस जो उसको दिया गया था उसके द्वारा। नब्बे लाख रुपया कांग्रेस आई के चुनाव कोष में दिया गया था उस समय। प्रधान मंत्री को भी लोगों ने पत्र लिखे थे और श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी को भी लिखे थे कि—**हजार प्रति टन के—हिसाब से रखवा रहे हैं। सरकार ने कहा था कि तेलों के दाम कम कर रहे हैं तेलों को बाहर से मंगा कर और तेलों की जो कमी है उसकी पूर्ति कर रहें हैं। लेकिन वह कहां हो रही थी ? दाम और भी ज्यादा बढ़ रहा था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में तेल का दाम 5625 प्रति टन था। एक हजार यह भी एड कर दिया जाए तो वह साढ़े छः हजार ही होता है। लेकिन बाजार में उसको पंद्रह हजार रुपया प्रति टन के हिसाब से बेचा गया। पाम आयल का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह भी समान दरों पर बाजार में जनता को उपलब्ध होता है जबकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वाजार में उसके दाम छः सात हज़ार रुपये टन से अधिक नहीं होते हैं। एक हजार रुपया प्रति टन घूस में जाता है। बहुत से अधिकारी इस व्यापार में घूस में शरीक हैं और इसको उन्होंने अपना एक मात्र धंधा बना लिया है।

दो चार नाम और मैं बताना चाहता हूं। मैसर्स नव भारत चक्कन तेल मिल को आप लें। सात इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिस के लिए उन्होंने आवेदन किया। दो ही की फीस जमा कराई। लेकिन सात का लाइसेंस उनको मिल गया। इस बहाने से उन्होंने इनको प्राप्त किया कि एक रिट उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट में फाइल कर दी थी जो पेंडिंग थी। बिना बाकी के लिए फीस जमा किए उनको सातों लाइसेंस मिल गए। भ्रष्टाचार कर करोड़ों रुपया उन्होंने कमाया। एक जगदीश इंडस्ट्रीज जूनागढ़ की है। हाई कोर्ट में उसका भी केस पेंडिंग था 14 नवम्बर, 1979 को और 22 जुलाई, 1980 को उसको लाइसेंस प्रदान कर दिया गया। अधिकारी वर्ग जो है उसने तेल के विजिनेस से बहुत बड़ा लाभ कमाया है और इसमें जो इतना बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है उसका फल आम जनता को भोगना पड़ा है।

आपने सेस लगाने का प्रावधान किया है। लेकिन किसानों के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था, लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था, ग्रामीण इलाकों के उत्पादकों के लिए विकास की व्यवस्था, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई आदि की व्यवस्था, कुछ भी नहीं इसके द्वारा की गई है। सारा पैसा कहां जाता है ? छः सात हजार प्रति टन के हिसाब से तेल आपको बाहर मिलता है। उसको आप यहां पर पंद्रह हजार रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से लोगों को देते हैं। इस प्रकार से जनता का भयंकर शोषण सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसको कम किया जाना चाहिये। एस. टी. सी. को पांच प्रतिशत लेवी लेने का हक दिया गया है, इम्पोर्टिड आयल पर 1———यह बहुत भारी पड़ रहा है। डेढ़ सौ रुपया उस पर अधिभार लगाया गया है। लेकिन बाजार में भाव कम नहीं हो रहे हैं एस. टी. सी. भी सारा जितना विदेशों से आयात करती है वह बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों को दे देती है जिससे आम जनता का सत्यानाश होता

**Not recorded.

(श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा)

है, शोषण होता है । दोनों कानूनों में कहीं कोई प्रावधान नहीं कि इसके द्वारा उत्पादकों को, कंज्यूमर्ज़ को लाभ होगा । अधिकारी वर्ग की आप एक किंगडम बनाना चाहते हैं, शोषण का एक षडयंत्र रचा जा रहा है, एक जाल बिछाया जा रहा है और इसको आप सारे देश में फैलाना चाहते हैं ।

रिप्रिजेटेशन किसका होना चाहिये, प्रतिनिधित्व किसको मिलना चाहिये इसको आप देखें । यह भी नहीं कहा गया । बिहार को बिल्कुल नैगलेक्ट किया गया है, जब कि हर प्रान्त से 10, 11 सदस्य रखे गये हैं । बिहार में 60,000 मीट्रिक टन साल बीज होता है 43,000 मीट्रिक टन नीम बीज होता है और इसी तरह से करन्ज और कुसुम बीज 40,000, 40,000 टन होता है, लेकिन बिहार को कोई रिप्रजेन्टेशन नहीं मिला । जिस प्रकार दूसरी फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये आपने खाद, बीज, कीटनाशक दवाओं का प्रबन्ध किसानों के लिए किया, उस तरह का प्रयास तिलहन उत्पादन के लिए नहीं किया । जंगलों में लाखों एकड़ भूमि पड़ी है अगर वहां पर भी आप सूरजमुखी की पैदावार जंगल विभाग के जरिये करायें तो काफी अच्छा होगा । नीम, और करन्ज भी जंगलों में हो सकते हैं । केवल आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों को बोर्ड में बैठा देने भर काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि उन्हें खेती का कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता है । यह बिल उतना लाभदायक नहीं हो सकता है जितनी की अपेक्षा की गई है । चार वर्षों के कार्यक्रम का परिणाम देखा, इस बोर्ड का क्या परिणाम होगा कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है । लगता है सारे देश में बोर्ड और कोरपोरेशन्स ही भरे हुए हैं जो भ्रष्टाचार के अड्डे हो गये हैं । इसलिए मंत्री जी इस बिल को वापस लें, नहीं तो जनमत जानने के लिए इसको 15 नवम्बर तक प्रसारित करें ताकि और भी सुझाव ला सकें, और जो अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं उनको रोका जा सके ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह ने जो कहा, यह दुख की बात है कि चरबी मिलाकर तेल बनता है । सरकार क्या देखती है ? केवल भ्रष्टाचार का की बिज़नेस होता है । कई कम्पनियों के नाम मेरे पास हैं जिनको इसी तरह इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस तुरन्त मिल जाते हैं और करोड़ों रु० एक साल में कमा लेते हैं । मंत्री जी कुछ ऐसी कार्यवाही करें कि जो इनका लाभ है वह किसानों को मिले, न कि अधिकारियों और व्यापारियों को, तभी गरीबी की रेखा से लोग ऊपर उठ सकते हैं । इस दिशा में मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे है ? आप इस बिल को जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित करें ।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I have to make only one or two points. Clause 3(1) says :

> "There shall be levied and collected by way of cess for the purposes of the National Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, a duty of excise on vegetable oils produced in any mill in India at such rate not exceeding Rs. 5/- per quintal ....."

It means that the consumer will be further hit. During these days of price escalation, the Government does not seem to be aware of the fact fully that the vegetable oils will become still costlier in this country. There has to be some provision in the Bill whereby Government will ensure that the consumer will not be hit further.

Clause 5 says :-

> "The Central Government may require an occupier of a mill to furnish, for

the purposes of this Act, such statistical and other information, in such form and within such period as may be prescribed".

There should be a compulsion that the mill will have to produce a balance-sheet giving the sources from where the raw material will be purchased so that the farmers will not be exploited. The mill should compulsorily give details regarding total production. This Bill is going to hit the consumers in the Jammu & Kashmir State further. We do not have mills producing even essential commodities, not to speak of mills producing. We bear a lot of cost on transportation. So, vegetable oils are already costlier in Jammu & Kashmir State, and the cess will make oils further costlier in that State.

There are some other details also which require closer examination, and I would suggest that this Bill goes to a Select Committee, so that its repercussions on consumers are scrutinised.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I am very grateful to the hon. Members for supporting this Bill. All sections of the House have welcomed it. The time taken at the consideration stage itself is more than double or even triple the time that was allotted for the Bill ; that shows the interest of the House in this very important subject.

Oilseeds are one of our most important crops in agriculture. They come next to the foodgrains. A very large area is cultivated and it is generally the small and marginal farmers, on dry and inferior lands, who cultivate oilseeds, and that is why the production has been fluctuating from year to year ; it has been fluctuating on account of the vagaries of weather and inadequacy of resources which these poor cultivators have at their command. Government and Parliament have been very much concerned about the shortage of edible oils in the country on account of insufficient production of oilseeds. Various measures have been taken. At the instance of the Prime Minister, special pilot projects were sanctioned for soyabean, for instance, in Madhya Pradesh and for groundnut in Gujarat. We want to extend those projects to other areas too. Recently, a new scheme of Rs. 250 crores for assisting the small and marginal farmers was also sanctioned by the Government. Oilseeds and pulses will receive special attention under that scheme, both for provisions of inputs and also for subsidising certain essential things like plant protection, provision of irrigation and various other things.

While the hon. Members have appreciated the steps of the Government, I regret to say that some friends who are only used to seeing the dark side of the thing have failed to understand the import of this measure. When they do not see any dark side, they perhaps want to close their eyes to remain in darkness. Nobody can deny that the production of oilseeds needs to be increased. In the past we have been setting up various Commodity Boards like the Cardamom Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and various other Boards, specially with a view to earning foreign exchange we have been earning foreign exchange by providing export subsidies, as also by providing incentives for cultivation and production of certain cash crops and plantation crops.

17.00 hrs.

But so far we did not fully realise that saving foreign exchange on certain imports was as necessary as earning foreign exchange by exports. Rs. 600-700 crores is spent on import of edible oils into the country and yet our average per capita consumption is one of the lowest in the world. This is a very nutritious food. There is no doubt about it, particularly for people who cannot afford certain other nutritious foods containing protein and fats. It is with this view that this Bill which I would call, a concentrate of the views expressed by Members, a concentrate of the thinking of the Parliament and the Government, has been produced in the shape that it is and brought forward.

We have paid full attention to it. I have personally gone through this Bill time and again. It is a very comprehensive

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measure. The recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture which was headed by Mr. Mirdha were also fully taken into consideration though he himself is not so much satisfied with what we have been able to come forward. Perhaps it is not a perfect Bill which could meet all the demands that the hon. Members would like to be met through an Act. May be I personally am not fully satisfied with what we are able to do and what I would wish to be done. But, then, a beginning has been made. That is why we have come as early as possible with this Bill before the Parliament.

Certain misgivings have been expressed by hon. Members. I will try to clarify. The first objection is about the use of this Board. One of the last speakers, Mr. Mirdha and some others like Mr. Mehta, Mr. Rahi and also Mr. Chitta Basu expressed their doubts as to the efficacy of this measure. The only argument they give is that while Government is already looking after the subject and there is a Directorate and there are officers and the Minister is working on it, why should there be another Board created ?...

SHRI CHITTA BASU : ...consisting of the same men.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Not the same men. That is not right. Hon. Members, on the one hand, criticise bureaucracy. They do not want bureaucracy to be given powers. They blame bureaucracy for appropriating all the powers to themselves. Yet, where we have provided a political check, they object. They object even to a political executive being on the Board. They even object to the Government's powers to issue directives to the Board. I cannot uuderstand that sort of thinking. After all, if the Government has to be responsible before Parliament, the powers will have to vest in the Government and not in an autonomous Board. And we know what is happening in most of the autonomous Boards that we have created and in most of the Corporations that we have created. Therefore, if the Agriculture Ministry takes the responsibility of looking after a thing, the hon. Members should welcome it if they want the political powers to be with the Parliament and Parliament's elected representatives.

Another objection has been that it is loaded with officers and there are a very few non-officials. If they have gone through the composition of the Board as proposed, they will find that out of 36 members including the Chairman, the Government of India officials are only 14.

The States' representatives can be taken to be non-officials also because they need not necessarily be States' Officials. States can nominate anyone they like who is knowledge able and who is interested.

But, the State Governments would best be representing the interests of oil seeds growing farmers. There are three M.Ps and 10 non-officials including the farmers' and industries representatives. How many would you like to be represented ? After all, we are the farmers' representatives. M.Ps are also the farmers' representatives. You should expect the States also to send farmers' representatives on the Board. Why should you think otherwise ? The States are as much interested in the welfare of the farmers as we are.

17.06 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER-*in the Chair*)

You are opposing to the directives being issued by the Central Government. I heard the arguments of my hon. friends as to why should not the rules be quite often framed and placed before Parliament along with the Bill ? Has this ever been done ? This is the view of some people.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Why so much of delegated powers are given ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH - Delegated powers are usually given. The Bill is not different from the Acts that Parliament has pased time and again on setting up of such Boards. It is wrong to say that the Law Ministry has not given full thought to all these things. This is how the other Boards

have been set up. This is how the working of the Government of India has been going on for a long time. The Bills, after being passed, become Acts. Rules will be framed and will be placed before Parliament. You have a right to look into them and you can amend them as you like. To say that this is an incomplete Bill and that this should not be passed and this has been thoughtlessly prepared and placed before Parliament is not proper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They mean it is an incomplete Bill because it has not yet been passed.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Daga, for instance, is a very intelligent person. He made some observations out of compulsion. He did not mean them. I know that he has good intentions.

Sir, all aspects of production, processing, marketing, storage, research and also prices for oil seeds and consultency services to be provided, financial assistance to be given have all been incorporated in the Bill. If you will allow me, I would like to remove the doubts of hon. Members who thought that this is for the industry and it is not for anyone else. Sir, the objectives stated in this Bill (*Interruptions*)

I shall come to consumers also—will enable the farmers, particularly, the small farmers, to become participants in and the beneficiaries in the growth of the oil seeds industry and the vegetable oil industry. This is also for improving the marketing of oil. Prof. Ranga thought that there was nothing about marketing. We realise that with the new varieties of crops being propagated like sunflower, soyabean and various other things, there is no marketing facility at present. If we want to promote them we shall have to give good prices and provide marketing facilities also in new areas. The Board will look after that. All that is needed is money. The Board will have money. All the cess that is collected will be placed at the disposal of the Board. It will not be used for any other purpose.

Then there is the question about the large number of officers and staff being employed and the funds being utilised for salaries of the staff and for other contengencies. This is also not true. Very small money would be needed. The whole Directorate of Oilseeds which is already there in the Ministry will be working for providing services to the Board.

Sir, it has been provided :

"(d) providing for, or recommending, financial or other assistance for the production and development of adequate quantity of breeders' seeds,.....extension of areas under oilseeds cultivation with a view to developing the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry ;"

So, this Board is not only recommendatory in nature but it shall also have other duties to perform. Now take up the very first provision and I quote :

"(a) taking such measures for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry as would enable farmers, particularly small farmers, to become participants in, and beneficiaries of, the development and growth of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry ;"

This shows that the Board will have some responsibilities and it will be able to perform certain functions.

Then there was the question of looking after tribal areas and small farmers. Now, this has been specifically provided for. Cooperatives will be set-up for promotion of oilseeds growers. That will include tribals also. All these aspects have been attended to. We have provided for everything we could possibly think of (*Interruptions*)

Then there is increasing production of not only oilseeds but production per unit. The yield in India is very small. It is on account of inferior lands being utilised. It has been provided ;

".....so as to increase the production of oilseeds and to improve their quality

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and yields ; and for this purpose evolving schemes for the award of prizes or grant of incentives to growers of oilseeds and the manufacturers of oilseeds products and vegetable oils and for providing marketing facilities for oilseeds products and vegetable oils."

I think the hon. Members would also agree that looking after industry is also essential if growers have to be benefited. With the increase in production the industry should also pick up. That is why we have provided that these funds can be set apart for research and industry, supply of necessary inputs and for modernisation of mills like rice mills etc. That will also be looked after. There was a very big criticism by Mr. Chitta Basu. Mr. Chitta Basu, I can assure you that West Bengal is also a Chitta Basu for us and that is always in our heart. We have not left out West Bengal or Bihar simply because we do not want to include them. But we have tried to keep the Board as functional, as compact as possible. Probably some of you would think that the number was too large, as was expressed by some hon. Members. We have included the first II States which have the highest production in oil seeds. Gujarat produces the highest quantity, then comes Uttar Pradesh, then comes Andhra Pradesh, then comes Tamil Nadu and then various States like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa, Punjab and Haryana come. West Bengal and Bihar come after that. But that does not mean, if they are not included in the Board, they would not be looked after. I would like to inform Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha that the usefulness of this Board is better coordination with the States. Some power is with the Board to spend the money. Certain things could not be looked after in the States like marketing facilities, storage facilities, etc. Then, there has been a demand from the hon. Members, even from Mr. Ranga, that A.P.C. should not be the only one body for recommending price and there should be no sanctity attached to it. The Government has the powers to consider the recommendations of the A.P.C., but now, we have provided another check. Why should you object to that ? Mr. Ranga's point has been met that this Board will also be recommending to the Government and the A.P.C. that should be the price for various varieties of oil-seeds and that will also be taken into consideration by the Government. This is also another healthy step, to my mind.

Now, price, marketing, research and provision of inputs, all these things are included. Several hon. Members also have said that the burden will be on consumers. Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta pointed out that the Government should first explain as to what has been done with one rupee that has been collected so far. I may mention that this one rupee does not bring much to the Consolidated Fund of India. It was a very small amount. But we have provided Rs. 65 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan for oil seeds.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is very inadequate.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is why we have brought this Bill forward.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is at the cost of the consumers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is not at the cost of the consumers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You could provide only Rs. 65 crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are looking after the farmers. The farmers also can be affected by the cess. But they will save by our declaring minimum support price for the farmers. That is one way how we can protect the farmers. Now, do you think that this cess is not imposed on the consumers and the trader would not try and cheat the consumers ? Is there no adulteration ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You will be there to have some gentleman's agreement.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : No. This will be collected at the mill.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is being collected even now.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : And as Mr. Daga feared, there will be no multiple excise duty and it will be only for oilseed crushed in power mills. It does not affect Vanaspati and you should not be afraid. It will be only the first level of crushing in the power mills. That is where it will be collected. It will be used for the benefit of farmers for development of oil-seeds and oil-seeds industry in the country.

.There has also been some objection to the Managing Committee. I would like to understand : how are Government decisions to be implement ? There has to be some machinery. Even if it were a Board of non-officials entirely, you would need officials to implement your policies or orders or decisions. This is an officers' Committee only for carrying out the decision of the Board, the Directives of the Board.

Then there was a question as to why there is necessity of giving directives Mr. Daga and some other friends said that the Minister will be the Chairman and the Minister will be giving directive for the dissolution of the Board. Who else will give the Directive ? Government afterall does not consist of one Minister alone. Government consists of many Ministries in the name of the President. When we find that a particular Board has to be changed, it has to be abolished, the decision has to be taken by the Government, whether it is the Minister also, who acts on the Board, or the representatives of several other bodies. Now, this Board also includes various other agencies which will help in marketing, like the NEFED, NCDC and various other Government agencies.

At present we are announcing the minimum support price. But you all know and I also feel that there is no system for ensuring that the minimum support price that is announced by the Government is paid to the farmer. And that is why this Board is needed. Unless there is a facility or provision for marketing, for storage, how can you ensure that the farmer will get this price ? FCI is not going to purchase the oilseeds. Therefore, some other agency was required. And when we have done it, you don't want it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We want it.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I don't know, some time back you said it was not needed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I was saying it was very much needed, but it should look after the interests of the consumers.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : कंज्यूमर को स्थिर दाम पर तेल मिले, इसके बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ।

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You see, it is a question of supply and demand. Most of the mal-practices that have crept into the system are on account of wide gap between the demand and supply in this country. The consumers' interest has to be safe-guarded. But the first step to safeguard the consumers' interest is to see that there is better supply arrangement of better quality oil-seeds and that is where quality also is one of the responsibilities of this Board.

Now, the farmer does not adulterate oilseeds. It is the miller or the Vanaspati manufacturer, who is responsible for adulteration. So, if at the mill level we ensure quality of oilseeds and also quality of oil, the consumer at least will get simple liquid edible oil of a purer quality than what he is getting now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Free from tallow

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes, free from tallow. Dr. Karan Singh Ji and other friends like Mr. Jatia and also Mr. Mehta expressed the strong sentiments of the House against the use of tallow, animal fat or beef fat or any other animal fat which is objectionable to any section of society.

But you know there are people who cheat the society. There are traitors to the nation also But these people who are untrue to their religion and injure the religious sanctity of others, to my mind, are the worst of the kind. They not only cheat the society, not only cheat the nation ; they also cheat their Maker. In the name of religion,

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they exploit the word '*Shudh*'. For instance, if somebody says : 'This is Shudh Vanaspati Bhojan Bhandar' but mixes meat soup with vegetable curry, what could be a worse offence ? Or if somebody, extorts Society in the name of Jain religion ? If people in the name of Buddhist religion say : 'This animal Shelter house is a Buddhist, but inside human slaughter house', they are the worst offenders.

Now about the thing that has come to light, we are all happy that action is being taken by Punjab Government. I read in the papers that some arrests are being made. Government is one with the hon. Members in the House ; we strongly condemn this action on the part of certain individuals and firms. Severest punishment should be meted out to those people. I hope the sentiments of the hon. Member will also be taken note of by the Government of Punjab Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.

I am not administering this Act. Enforcement is with the State Governments. The Pure Food Act is administered by the Health Ministry. But this is something on which the whole nation is rightly agitated. This matter should not be left at that. I hope a lesson will be taught to such people. It is absolutely essential that the enquiry brings out people at the back of it. Howsoever big they may be, as Dr. Karan Singh suggested. they should be exposed.

Though it was not a part of this consideration motion, this is something which agitated the minds of hon. Members. They have made a mention of it. It is an occasion for me to express Government's views also.

I think I have dealt with most of the points that were raised by hon. Members unless you, Sir,-would like me to go into the various points raised by hon. Members, individually. But I think it will not be necessary....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already you have done full justice in your reply.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : With these words, I would commend that this Bill should receive not only a wide, but the unanimous support of the House, so that the farmers may feel that something is being done by the Government with the help of Parliament to look after the interests of the oilseeds growers, and to try and reduce this gap between supply and demand of edible oils in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will first take up the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Bill. Mr. R L P Verma, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

SHRI R L P Verma : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 14th November, 1983. (6)

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for the matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clause 2-3. The question is :

> "That clauses 2 to 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clauses 2 to 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendment to clause 4 ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 4 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clauses 4 to 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendments to clause 8 ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 8 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendment to clause 12 ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clauses 12 to 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clauses 12 to 21 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clause 1, the enacting Formula and the Title. The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *Motion moved* :

"That the Bill be passed,"

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि मैं इस विधेयक से या उनके भाषण से संतुष्ट नहीं हूं। इन्होंने जो जवाब दिया उससे मैं कतई संतुष्ट नहीं हूं, और मेरी असंतुष्टि के दो कारण हैं।

पहला कारण है कि आपकी मंशा तो जरूर है कि तिलहन का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि अभी 1 करोड़ 8 लाख हैक्टर भूमि में ही तिलहन की पैदावार हो रही है। आप इसको इसलिये बढ़ाना चाहते हैं कि प्रति वर्ष आपको 600,700 करोड़ रुपये के तेल का आयात करना पड़ता है। तो मंशा तो ठीक है, लेकिन उसको अमल में लाने के लिए जो आप तौरतरीका अपना रहे हैं वह इस विधेयक से आपकी मंशा पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। खेती का रकबा बढ़ाना होगा और यही नहीं सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी होगी। और समुचित सिंचाई तक ही सीमित नहीं रखना होगा... . आपको किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य देना होगा, जिसका आपने ज़िक्र किया है। अगर आप यह नहीं देंगे तो किसानों को तिलहन पैदा करने में या तेलों के बीज पैदा करने में प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा। आपने बिल की धारा 9 की उपधारा (ङ) के अन्तर्गत लिखा है—

"तिलहन उगाने वालों को उत्साहवर्द्धक कीमतें प्राप्त कराने में सहायता करने के लिए ऐसे उपायों की सिफारिशें करना, जो व्यावहारिक हों, जिसमें जब कभी आवश्यक

(श्री रामावतार शास्त्री)

हो, कृषिमूल्य आयोग से परामर्श के पश्चात् तिलहन और तिलहन तथा वनस्पति तेलों के उत्पादों के लिये न्यूनतम और अधिकतम मूल्यों के लिए सिफारिश करना सम्मिलित है।"

इसमें उत्साहवर्द्धक पर आपने जोर दिया है, इसका क्या अर्थ है ? अभी तक किसान आन्दोलन यह मांग करता रहा है कि उन्हें लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, सिर्फ तिलहन का नहीं बल्कि तमाम कृषिजन्य वस्तुओं का जो कि किसान उत्पादित करते हैं, सब का लाभकारी मूल्य वह मांगते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि जितना उनका पैदा करने में खर्च हुआ, सब पूरा होने के बाद कम-से-कम 15 प्रतिशत उन्हें अधिक मूल्य मिले ताकि वह अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकें, आवश्यक सामग्री या दूसरी चीजों का कय वह अपने परिवार के लिए कर सकें। आपने वह बात नहीं कही, आप कतराते हैं लाभकारी मूल्य कहने से, यहां भी आप कतरा रहे हैं।

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्साहवर्धक का क्या अर्थ है और उससे किसानों को किस हद तक खर्चा काटकर लाभ होगा ? यह किसान आन्दोलन की पुरानी मांग है लेकिन आज सरकार बराबर इन्कार कर रही है, किसी चीज का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं देती। सपोर्ट प्राइस कहकर अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री सरकार समझ लेती है जिसका असर उत्पादन पर भी पड़ता है और किसानों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं हो पातीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप तेल का आयात करके हिन्दुस्तान की 70 करोड़ जनता को खिला रहे हैं, उसके बावजूद कीमतों पर कोई काबू नहीं हो रहा है, कीमतें रोज-ब-रोज बढ़ रही हैं। पिछले 6 महीने में मूंगफली के तेल की कीमत 7.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। सरसों का तेल जो हमारे बिहार व बंगाल में ज्यादा इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है, उसकी कीमत 5.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। यह मेरे आंकड़े नहीं, बल्कि राज्य सभा में श्री इन्द्रदीप सिन्हा और श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा के प्रश्न के जवाब में तमाम मूल्यों की वृद्धि की जानकारी दी गई है।

कनौडिया का तेल बाजार में 20 रुपये किलो बिक रहा है। कुछ दिन पहले यह तेल 14 रुपये मिल रहा था, आज कोई भी तेल 16 रुपये से कम नहीं मिलता है। आप विकास कीजिये, बोर्ड बनाइये, ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर दीजिये ताकि वह काम करे। उसको कुछ पैसा भी दीजिए, लेकिन किसानों की समय पर रक्षा पूरी तरह से यह बोर्ड करे, इसकी व्यवस्था कीजिए। तेलों की कीमतें न बढ़ें, सरकार इसकी व्यवस्था करे। किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं की बहुत बड़ी तादाद है, इसमें 70 करोड़ जनता शामिल है। धनी या गरीब सभी तेलों का प्रयोग करते हैं। इसलिए दो बातों की तरफ सरकार का सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मेरी शिकायत है कि इन बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान कम जाता है, कहती आ रही है कि कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी लेकिन कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। सुना है कि सरकार को इस उपकर की वसूली से 6 करोड़ रुपये की आय होगी। क्या यह रुपया बोर्ड को चलाने के लिए काम में लाया जाएगा ? कहीं इस रुपए में से निजी तेल उद्योगपतियों को तो नहीं दिया जाएगा ? इस बात को स्पष्ट किया जाए, ताकि वनस्पति या किसी और तेल के उद्योगपति इस 6 करोड़ रुपए में भागीदार न होने पायें। छः करोड़ रुपए तो बहुत ज्यादा हैं इस बोर्ड को चलाने के लिए। इस लिए इस बिल में "पांच रुपए तक" शब्द क्यों रखे गए हैं ? अगर सरकार इतना उपकर

वसूल करेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। वे पहले ही बढ़ गई हैं, लेकिन इस बिल के कानून बनने के बाद वे और बढ़ेंगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसे उपाय करे, जिससे किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं के स्वार्थों का ठीक तरह से बचाव हो सके।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं काफ़ी हद तक शास्त्री जी की तसल्ली कराने की कोशिश कर चुका हूं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस बोर्ड को बनाने का मकसद वनस्पति इंडस्ट्री या किसी और उद्योग को मदद देना नहीं है। इस बोर्ड को बनाने का मकसद यह है कि किसानों और उपभोक्ताओं को फ़ायदा पहुंचे, कनज्यूमर्ज़ को अच्छा तेल मिले, तेल की पैदावार बढ़े ताकि फिर घोटाला न हो, और किसानों को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सुविधाएं मिलें। शास्त्री जी चाहते हैं कि किसानों को लाभकर मूल्य मिले। हम चाहते हैं कि उन्हें उत्साहवर्द्धक मूल्य मिले। मैं सलझता हूं कि हम उनसे बहुत आगे हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, नहीं। तो फिर लाभकारी मूल्य की बात मान लीजिए।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : लाभकारी मूल्य तो हम देते ही हैं, लेकिन हम उससे आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सपोर्ट प्राइस लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : किसानों के लिए सबसे बड़ा इनसेन्टिव है। यह जरूरी है कि वह जाने कि उसको जो भाव मिल रहा है, वह बहुत फ़ायदे-मंद है। इससे वह खुश होकर खेती करेगा और पैदावार बढ़ाएगा। इसीलिए हमने इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। हम आपसे आगे बढ़कर उसका उत्साह बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने गेहूं के दाम 190 रुपए क्विंटल निश्चित करने की मांग की है। मंत्री महोदय उसको मान लें।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : लाभदायक तो नहीं है, जो ए० पी० सी० बताता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम लाभदायक मूल्य वह मानते हैं, जिससे किसान को 15 फीसदी बचत हो, सारा खर्चा काट कर।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : लाभदायक तो रीम्युन-रेटिव है। मैं कहता हूं कि किसान को इनसेन्टिव देना चाहिए, ताकि उसकी हिम्मत और बढ़े।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Vegetable Oils cess Bill.

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on vegetable oils for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—Definitions.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 10,—

add at the end—

"and where four or more expellers are installed or where five thousand quintals of oil was produced during the last year or is likely to be produced during the current year." (1)

Page 1,—

after line 10, insert—

"(aa) mills shall also include refinery units, vanaspati and margarine units, oil hardening units, oil milling units and tinning units." (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 1 and 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 & 2 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment to clause 3 ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—Crediting proceeds of duty to consolidated Fund of India.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move :

"Page 2,—

After line 29, *insert*—

"Provided that the amount of the duty of excise so levied and collected, shall be allocated for the welfare of Vanaspati and Oilseeds producers and workers engaged in this industry." (4)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri R.P.L. Verma to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *Motion moved* :

"That the Bill be passed."

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, on the Third Reading, I will say a few words. I am glad that you have decided to be more loyal in this House than to any other allegiant because when the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were elected, they became the officials of this House and they were not expected to be any longer subject to any other discipline outside this House. I am glad that you have respected our decision as well as our wish. I congratulate you. I congratulate the Minister also for having brought forward this Bill and getting it passed now at this stage. I would like to sound one warning only that is in regard to the need for taking effective steps through the authority that is going to be established by this Bill and also otherwise to ensure that the minimum prices are not only prescribed but also are maintained so that the peasants are always assured of minimum remuneration for their production. Thank you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, I have already explained the intentions of the Government. Whatever my hon. friend Mr. Ranga says is certainly acceptable to us. This is the purpose as I have already stated before the House but we want to ensure that whatever remuneration and incentive prices for increasing oilseeds production are fixed by the Government, there should be mechanism for implementation and enforcing that decision and that is why facilities for marketing, storage, etc. have been provided to be taken up by this Board that is going to be set up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.50 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY· (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to present this Bill before the House today. We have been greatly concerned about the performance of the power sector, which is so crucial for the progress and development of the entire economy. This House has been discussing the various issues relating to this sector and we have expressed our deep concern that it is important that it makes its proper contribution to the economy, both in terms of generation of power and in terms of resource mobilisation for the entire economy, particularly for the power sector itself.

In the new 20-point Programme also particular emphasis has been laid on the improved financial working of the State Electricity Boards and it is receiving the attention of the Government at all levels. This amendment is a very important measure in the direction of streamlining the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards.

The Electricity Supply Act, 1948 gives a statutory basis for the functioning of the State Electricity Boards and lays the basic framework for the constitution, functioning, financial performance and accounts of the State Electricity Boards. The 1948 Act started with the concept of "No loss" But, in 1978 amendments were made, designed to bring the capital structure and accounting practices of the State Electricity Boards in conformity with their functional responsibilities The 1978 Amendment envisaged that the State Governments should specify the quantum of surplus for each State Electricity Board. But the present position is that no State Government has so far specified this surplus, according to section 59 of the Act and the old situation persists.

Secondly, we have found that there are wide variations in the classification and

(Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh)

sentation of accounts so that it is difficult to make inter-Board comparisons and review their financial performance.

Thirdly, there are apparent inconsistencies in some sections of the Act. Basically, the Act lays down that the accounting system would be on the basis of accrual system, but some sections of the Act lead to some confusion. The result is that there is multiplicity of interpretation and the old system of cash basis continues even today.

Moreover, we have entered into certain agreements with the World Bank for R.E.C. loans, Credit 2 and Credit 3. They have also, time and again, made it a condition that uniform commercial accounting system should be introduced. This is a healthy practice and there can be no objection to it. Therefore, this measure has been introduced in this House.

Sir, I would like to recapitulate the events leading to this amendment. In 1964 the Venkataraman Committee made a recommendation prescribing a gross return of 9½ per cent or net fixed assets which include 3 per cent profits, 0.5 per cent of general reserves and 6 per cent for interest. The present amendment is only a statutory formulation of the Venkataraman formula. The added strength is that this practice has been in vogue for more than a decade in all the State Electricity Boards and there should be no difficulty for the State Electricity Boards to follow this system. Further, the amendment to other sections, Sections 67 and 68 and the introduction of a new Section 67A aim at bringing the accounting system in line with commercial practices and re-arrange the priorities for the distribution of surplus of the Boards.

The lack of uniformity in the manner of classification and presentation of accounts of the Boards renders inter-Board comparison difficult. Section 69 should be amended with the purpose of introducing a uniform system of classification and presentation of accounts by empowering the Central Government to prescribe the forms in which the accounts and records are to be maintained by the Boards, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General and the State Governments.

So, now a uniform commercial format is to be prescribed by the Central Government after this consultation and this would be followed by all the State Electricity Boards.

Sir, I would like to add that the draft amendments were circulated to all the State Governments, they were taken into confidence and consulted on these proposals and they have generally agreed to these amendments I would only like to add that the State Governments or the State Electricity Boards have agreed under Rural Credit III Agreement with the World Bank for more stringent conditions for internal diversion of resources. But we are at present adhering only to the old Venkataraman formula which is already in practice and therefore, the State Governments have generally agreed to our proposals.

I do not want to add anything more at this stage. With these words I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *Motion moved* :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. Satyagopal Misra may speak.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I totally oppose this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Satyagopal Misra, you can continue tomorrow. You will be on your legs till tomorrow !

**The original speech was delivered in Bengali

18.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 195/83-CE in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1983, together with an explanatory memorandum under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos. 196/83-CE to 210/83-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding consequential changes wherever necessary and to notify the effective rates of duty for different iron and steel items, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6771/83].

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 2, 1983/ Sravana 11, 1905 (Saka).

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